THE ERIE OBSERVER.

ONWARD.

VOLUME 19. SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1848. NUMBER 12.

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

ERIE PA:

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1848.

THE VETO POWER.—No. 1.

The subject of the qualified negative upon the action of Congress, vested in the hands of the President by the wise framers of our Constitution, has become *suddenly* a question of vital importance to the people of the whole country, *inasmuch as this* one of the fundamental principles incorporated into the Constitution for the purpose of preventing the occurrence of certain evils, is in danger of being virtually annihilated by the blind fanaticism and political insanity of designing demagogues, who have apparently no reverence for that sacred instrument. They dare not openly avow their *opposition* to the veto power qualifiedly, being aware of the odium which such an avowal would inevitably cast upon them, but under cover of *correcting its abuses—under the palpably insincere* pretext of bringing the administration of our government back to the *primitive purity* that characterized that of Washington, they are aiming a death blow at the Constitution, which, if successful, would be totally destructive of its whole framework. They are pursuing a course at war with every principle in that glorious instrument, the true and real tendency of which is to run counter to all its dictates—to paralyze and nullify its sacred injunctions. The Constitution directly prescribes a mode to be adopted for its amendment whenever, in the progress of events, deemed absolutely necessary; yet these men, so suddenly transformed into the advocates for a more liberal policy, the very antipodes of all that they ever have been, appear unwilling to await the ordinary progress of law, but are rushing headlong into the gulf of constitutional nullification. If the attempts of this party were sincere, if their efforts were patriotic, there might be something like an approximation towards an apology for the undue precipitancy of their movements. But all their former conduct when once or twice in an age the sunshine of power shed its blessings upon them fully and amply attest the *truth of the assertion* that all their *holy horror* at the "one man power," as they erroneously term it, is not only affected, but a mere *subterfuge, a miserable catch phrase* to deceive the people and persuade them into the belief that they are in favor of a more liberal policy than the Democratic party—a paradox which they will find it utterly impossible to reconcile with their previous practices. It becomes the people in the present great crisis, in view of the experience of the past, to look with distrust upon all professions of this character, emanating as they do from a party which has always, when opportunity offered, disregarded the will of the people; and should, through the medium of the ballot-box, that great speaking trumpet of freedom, cast a withering, scorching rebuke upon all such attempts to strike at the foundation of the "great charter of our liberties." That instrument was the result of the deliberations of as wise and patriotic a body of men as ever assembled for any purpose, and the beautiful and proportionate symmetry of its complicated form, its wonderful adaptation to answer the ends of its creation which the experience of sixty years has fully demonstrated, attest the foresight, the political knowledge and sagacity of its framers. It is a solemn compact, based upon an honorable compromise of the interests, principles and prejudices of distinct and independent societies of freemen, and *intended to secure and perpetuate our Union.* Hence the necessity of preventing the introduction of any cause calculated even in the most remote degree to mar its harmony or destroy its equilibrium. It is composed by the union of a variety of elements—of counteracting and co-operating powers, all depending on the other in such a manner that to unsettle a part is to destroy the whole.—The veto power is one of these elements that enters into the formation of this glorious combination. It is a balance introduced to counteract and regulate opposite and conflicting *interest, the prerogative of the executive* and the power of the legislature. Destroy the legitimate effect of this regulating power, and the whole federative system is decomposed and dissolved, and the fair fabric levelled into ruins. The inevitable tendency of the reckless course of the whig party is to produce this so much-to-be-abhorred result, and hence the moral obligation imposed upon all real friends of our institutions to unite their efforts to prevent the occurrence of so lamentable a catastrophe. Let them beware of the "insidious wiles" of *these professed friends of the dear people*, but in practice sycophantic worshippers at the shine of power. Let them beware of the *siren song with which they are attempting* to lull the people into a support of their intangible doctrines and their available candidate, and place a true estimate upon the real designs of this party which are deducible from their previous history. RATIO.

GENERAL CASS AT CLEVELAND.—The remarks of this gentleman at Cleveland have been most shamefully misrepresented by the whig press. The report which we subjoin from the Cleveland Plaindealer, is correctly stated as delivered.

In reply to a short address by the Hon. Reuben Wood, he responded substantially as follows:

SIR: The noise and confusion which *prevades this* vast assembly will, I apprehend, prevent me from being distinctly heard by all present. I can do but little more, sir, at this *time*, than return my thanks for the warm and flattering reception which the citizens of Cleveland have given me. I take this expression of their feelings not so much as a compliment to myself, individually, as an expression of their attachment to the great principles of the party, whose standard-bearer unworthy I am. I have been selected as the candidate of the great democratic party for the highest office in the gift of the people—the highest office I may say in the world. Should I be elected to this high and important station, I shall endeavor to administer the affairs of the government in the true spirit of her glorious institutions.

You have made some allusion, sir, to principles and measures which agitate the public mind. I can but refer you to my votes as recorded, and sentiments as heretofore expressed, upon these questions. My acts for the last forty years are before the people, and if these are not sufficient to satisfy the public, all that I can now advance will be mere delusion.

☞ Gov. Morehead's missing letter to Gen. Taylor, informing him of his whig nomination, has at last made its appearance in the dead letter office at Washington!—So, the conjecture of the Baton Rouge correspondent of the Picayune, is correct. The General refused the letter because he did not recognize the handwriting of the superscription, or because the postage was not paid! This certainly is a cavalier mode of treating the great whig "slaughter house" and their nomination! But what becomes of all the whig charges of corruption against the P. O. Department? Will these partizans withdraw them? We shall see.

☞ In 1844, when Clay carried Ohio by 5,940 majority, the district represented by Giddings gave him 5,293 majority, and the other counties of the Reserve some three thousand more. *Now as no man in his senses* expects a majority of one vote on the Reserve for Taylor, our whig readers will see the utter folly of expecting to carry Ohio for the commander of the Army of Occupation.

☞ The Hon. D. King, of Mass., has written a pro Taylor letter to his constituents, in which he tells a "whopper," purporting to have been a private conversation between John Quincy Adams and himself. He says the latter leaned to Taylor! The public have only the word of King for this self-stultification on the part of Adams. Who believes him?

☞ Mr. Covey Cahell, having drank there glasses of cold water, was found dead at *Bridgetown*, Md., half an hour after retiring to bed.

Speech of Hon. Jas. Thompson,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the House of Representatives, Tuesday June 27, 1848, the House being in Committee of the Whole, and having under consideration the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

Mr. THOMPSON said:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I should have preferred addressing the committee to-morrow had it been agreeable, but am very indifferent on the subject; and as my friends on the other side desire the debate to proceed at this late hour of the day, I am content; but as I may feel but little obliged by their determination, I shall, perhaps, on this account, feel none the less at liberty to speak, what I may have to say, with freedom. They have opened the ball—this political ball—and must bear the consequences and responsibility of converting the debate into one *on party politics*. The attack has been made (to vary the figure) under the lead of a distinguished captain, my colleague, [Mr. Stewart,] and his advancing war-whoop has sounded loud and threatening; *but it has not frightened* or disturbed any one that I have heard of—there are none slain nor missing yet, I believe. How that voice will sound on the retreat, I am not prepared to say; but I can imagine, that when the time comes, as it will, its smooth tones will be changed: its harmony will be gone, and it will terminate in one long, agonizing howl.

Perhaps, Mr. Chairman, time spent in investigating the *principles*, qualifications, and claims of the candidates for the office of the Chief Magistrate of this Union may not be considered as misspent. It may be the most important thing we can do; certain it is, that if begun on the one side, the other may be allowed the same privilege. I shall, therefore, devote the brief period of time allotted me to this subject. Before saying anything of the candidates for the Presidency, I shall briefly *speak of what* I conceive to be the principles and practices of the two great parties that have placed them before the people. And here, sir, I will *remark*, that the existence of party in a free Government, where popular will is the source of power, is not a thing to be *regretted, or which I should ever desire* to see destroyed: *it has a salutary effect; it superinduces watchfulness and fidelity* in those who administer the Government, and scrutiny in those who desire to overthrow the powers that be. The existence, therefore, of party is perhaps, not an evil. The ascendancy of a party is quite another affair.

Never have parties existed in this country that have differed more vitally in principle than do the Democratic and Whig parties of the present time. This difference exists mainly from the construction given to particular parts of the Constitution of the Union—the former claiming for that instrument a strict construction, and the latter insisting and acting upon what they call a conservative or liberal, but which is in fact, a latitudinous construction of it. Here, sir, is a wide difference—wide enough to lead to the most opposite results in practice. The *object of a constitution* is limitation—the limitation of power within certain defined boundaries: so that on the one hand *the people may be protected*, and on the other the government also, within the just exercise of its powers. A strict construction of the Constitution is therefore obviously necessary to preserve the Constitution itself as a *means* of limitation. Why, sir, if you depart from the letter of the Constitution and the necessary incidents, limitation will depend upon those who construe it, not upon the instrument itself; and what might be its boundaries to-day, may be passed without hesitancy to-morrow, and still be claimed to be within its restrictions. It would thus expand or contract according to the will and views of those who, for the time being, might be called on to construe it—and be thus, in fact, no limitation whatever—defeating the *end*, the object, *and intent of a constitution* altogether. On the part of the Whigs, it has been contended that the Constitution authorizes the establishment of a bank of the United States—a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands amongst the States—assumption of State debts by the National Government—"protection for protection," without regard to revenue—and even the construction of roads and canals between points within States alone under the jurisdiction of State Governments. Now, sir, all these things are strangers to the Constitution—not to be found within that instrument—not within its just construction; *nothing*, by any just system of interpretation or implication, can be construed to favor it. All this has been contended for, and has been the sentiment, at times, of the party opposed to us, if not at all times. Indeed, sir, I have sometimes thought that their governing principle, on this subject, consisted in the will alone of Congress, as the only limitation under the Constitution. We have heard it said, of late days, that a bank of the United States was an "obsolete idea." Should the Whigs succeed in electing a President, would it be so? This was said before the elections in 1840; it proved then to be profession, not practice, as the history of the creation of a fifty-million bank most clearly proved. But, sir, my colleague, in spite of himself, has exhibited a slight glimpse of the cloven foot, even now. He told us yesterday that he thought that State banks were entirely unconstitutional—that the power to create them belonged exclusively, to the National Legislature. Here it is avowed. Would a party composed of such politicians and statesmen in power hesitate long to create a bank of the United States? Would General Taylor veto such a bank, when his friends—original friends, such as my colleague undoubtedly is believed it to be within the power of Congress to create it—and believed, too, that the power exists nowhere else to make banks?

Mr. STEWART. Will the gentleman allow me to explain? I have always opposed the bank, and never voted for one in my life. Whigs and Democrats had both voted for them.

Mr. THOMPSON. This may be so, but did not my colleague support those who favored a national bank? Did he not give a most hearty and earnest support to Mr. Clay? to General Harrison? Was he not always a *supporter of Whig men and Whig principles*? And were they not until lately, if not still, *supporters of the measure*? *It is but recently* that the announcement that a bank was an "obsolete idea" began to be made: and I much doubt its continued prevalence if that party should acquire the power to create one. They are opposed to the subtreasury, the only medium under the Constitution of establishing a constitutional currency. Opposition to this measure, sir, in my judgement, is support of what they say is the exploded and "obsolete idea" of a bank. The Whigs have also been in favor of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands to *the States*. *I should* not be surprised if this would soon be found among the 'obsolete," as also that other scheme of assuming the state debts; and, like the bank *question*, obsolete until opportunity shall exist to establish them by legislation. All these things they have claimed to find sanctions for in the Constitution. Not, sir, because the power is found within this instrument, but because it may suit their judgement of what public policy might dictate. Over and above all this, they oppose the exercise of the veto power.

The Democratic party insist on a strict construction of the Constitution; this they conceive to be the great safeguard of that instrument and its limitations. And in addition thereto, they approve of and *sustain the exercise of the veto*, power. While, sir, it may be, and frequently is, exercised contrary to the individual judgement and wishes of members of the party, yet they sustain it, they support its exercise as an additional protection to the Constitution, securing it from infraction either as the result of hasty, or mistaken legislation. The Whig doctrine, in short, is—liberal construction and no veto; the Democratic doctrine, strict construction and the exercise of the veto power. Can any one doubt which party, therefore, is most likely to preserve, free from encroachment, the great charter of our liberties, and national prosperity? If both these safeguards were withdarwn, let me ask, what is there left to protect against baleful influences during high party excitement or the intrigues of designing men? *And it* either be taken away, by so much, then, is the safety of the instrument endangered. How much, therefore, will not the danger be increased by the abolition of both? Sir, the great, and I might say, the only difference between free and despotic governments, consists in the existence of limitations, thro' the means of constitutions; and whatever destroys these limitations not only undermines constitutional restrictions, but advances towards the destruction of liberty itself.

Not more diverse has been the policy of the antagonist of Democratic principles in their practices on questions of great national interest. Time will not allow me to do more than to mention what history most clearly authenticate. The Federal party, in 1812, in Congress, (principally from a portion of the New England States, now Whig,) opposed, in the most active and virulent manner, the war with Great Britain; denounced it as unjust and unrighteous, and unbecoming a Christain people to rejoice at the success of the American arms in such a conflict; called it "Madison's war;" and finally held a convention at Hartford, to give form and method to their opposition, notwithstanding the war terminated gloriously for American honor.*

When President Jackson firmly and earnestly *demanded that France* should no longer be *permitted to temporize and withhold* payments of the indemnities due our citizens, the Whig press almost unanimously took ground against him; and Whig orators declaimed every where against him and his policy. Again the result was fortunate and honorable to the country, in the success of his measures, *and the indemnities were paid*. The Maine or Northeastern boundary, had been a subject of controversy between Great Britain and the United States for many years. A Whig administration and Whig negotiators *settled the contest by yielding* a large portion of what the Democratic administration had refused to concede, by adhering to what geography and history indicated to be the true boundary, and yielded up some eight hundred thousand acres of territory that had been claimed by the United States for half a century; and this treaty was confirmed by Whig votes in the Senate a very few Democratic Senators voting for it.—After this concession, came the Oregon contest.—Sir, this unsettled and long-agitated question came up shortly after the commencement of the twenty-ninth Congress. I, for the first time, had taken a seat in this Hall; I had anticipated, that on this national question, all would have embraced the *American side of it*. *For five or six months* it was discussed. The Democratic portion of the House maintained, with but few exceptions, our title to the whole of Oregon. The Whigs, with the same unanimity, denied this title. In all that long and earnest debate, I recollect but one voice on the *other side of the House* raised against the claim of *Great Britain* to any part of that territory. Experience and learning gave to the eloquence and energy of that great man *irresistible power*: he labored earnestly and enthusiastically for the right. That voice is silent now; and its possessor (John Quincy Adams) reposes in peace, leaving a name glorious for great services, purity of purpose, and patriotic devotion. That contest, ended on account of a preexpression of the Senate, which rendered it necessary for the President to submit the question of *treating for the 49th parallel* of latitude to the Senate, as the boundary, although against his own sense of its justice. Nearly the whole Whig party voted to yield our claim beyond this point. It was so settled, and another concession was thus obtained *by Great Britain*.

[Mr. THOMPSON afterwards corrected himself by remarking, that his colleague (Mr. POLLOCK) had spoken in support of our claim to 54dg 40min.; so also had Mr. DARRAGH.]

Next came the Mexican war. The Whigs, it will not be denied here, or anywhere, have in this House, and in the Senate, and almost universally in the country, opposed this war; denounced it by *every term and epithet that could express opposition* to it, and the Administration and party that has supported and conducted it. They have called it "the President's war"—characterized it as "unholy," "unjust," and "hellish." *And this House* finally, and during its *continuance*, voted that it was *"unnecessarily and unconstitutionally begun by the President."* When this vote was given in January last, the prospect of peace seemed *as distant as it* had been a year before; yet this vote was given, and the Journals containing it (and what I think a most *unfounded libel on our country*) attest the fact, and will continue to do so, until the end of time, unless corrected by the expunging process, which I hope to see consummated, as well for *our national honor* as that the truth of history may be vindicated. Did this war begin by the act of the President? Sir, I think no mind, partial or impartial, after having examined the subject, can come to such a conclusion. What were the facts? Annexation had been determined upon, and resolutions to that effect (drawn by a Whig) passed on the 1st day of March, 1845, and an agent despatched to Texas with them on the 3d of that month. Mr. Polk was inaugurated on the 4th; on the 6th, two days thereafter, the Mexican minister, Almonte, notified the new Administration that he looked upon the passage of the resolutions as equivalent *to a declaration of war* against Mexico, demanded his passports, and terminated his diplomatic relations at Washington. To this the President, through the Secretary of State, caused the assurance to be made that no unfriendly feeling existed on the part of the Government of the United States towards Mexico; that it was his most earnest desire to preserve peace between the two countries; that Texas had been independent for nine years—her independence acknowledged by the principal European Powers, as also by the United States; and that, under such circumstances, it was conceived that Texas had as fully the right to annex herself as to maintain her independence: that the most liberal spirit would be exercised in regard to all questions of boundary. But all this was deemed insufficient. Mr. Almonte procured his passports, and left the country. The American plenipotentiary at Mexico was furnished with his passports, and friendly relations were at once ended. Sir, the most marked desire was evinced by the President to preserve peace. After this termination of *friendly relations, Mexico began to collect an army*: the public press, the manifestoes of generals, and every act of the Mexican Government, indicated plainly the intention to invade Texas. Indeed, it was said by Paredes, I believe, that he would plant the Mexican standard on the Capitol at Washington. The pretext for all this was the act of annexation of Texas, and it had been virtually annexed on the 3d of March, 1845.

Thus you see that the act leading to the war—insisted on as cause of war, and which led to war—took place before Mr. Polk came into office, and of this he was informed two days after his inauguration. Well, sir, on the 4th of July, 1845, annexation was consumated by the act of Texas, and she, in fact, although not entirely in form, became one of the States of the Union. *Under the treatenings of* Mexico, and with the knowledge that a great force was assembling on the northern frontier of Mexico, *the authorities of Texas called on the President for* protection. The point had arrived at which he was bound to act—the invasion of a State. He did act. General Taylor was ordered to take position at Corpus Christi. This he did in August 1845, west of the Nueces. To prevent the threatening conflict, the Administration made an effort to reconcile angry feelings by negotiation. An inquiry was made by direction of the President, through the American consul at Mexico, whether a minister to settle all difficulties would be received by that Government. After some delays, an affirmative answer was given. A condition was annexed, that the squadron at or near Vera Cruz should be withdrawn. It was done. [illegible] this promise to receive him. He arrived in November, and after considerable delay and a resort to many subterfuges, he was refused. The administration of Herrera was overthrown, because, as he has since declared under his own hand, he was favorable to negotiation with the United States; thus showing that war was intended by Mexico before any approach of our army to the Rio Grande. Paredes succeeded him. An application was made to the new administration by our minister to be recognized, but was again refused. When the news of his final refusal was received at Washington, General Taylor was directed to take position on the Rio Grande. He had recommended this himself in October previous, as his despatch fully shows. He was strictly enjoined, in making this movement, to commit no act of violence on any Mexican he might meet, resident or otherwise. Whenever he met such, he declared the wishes of the country for peace; and when he arrived at the Rio Grande, he found it necessary to *fortify himself within reach of the city of Matamoras*. After arriving there, a parley took place, in which the officer on the part of the United States (General Worth) avowed again the desire for preserving peace and referring the causes of dispute to negotiation. This, too, was disregarded. On the 18th of April, General Paredes issued positive and direct orders to Arista to attack the Americans; and his despatch of the 23d of the same month expresses the hope that, before the receipt of it, hostilities had commenced—that his troops had been victorious, (both found among Arista's papers taken at Resaca de la Palma.) About this time Col. Cross was murdered by the Mexicans. On the 24th of the same month, Captain Thornton was attacked, and himself and about 60 soldiers captured or killed by Mexicans on the Texas side of the Rio Grande. Lieutenant Porter had also been killed a day or so before; and on the 7th of May, Captain Walker and a party of soldiers were attacked and six men killed, on the same side of the river. On the 8th of May, the enemy's forces having all crossed the Rio Grande into Texas, the battle of Palo Alto was fought; and on the 9th of May the victory of Resaca de la Palma was achieved; and those Mexicans who escaped from the conflict recrossed the Rio Grande and fled into the interior of Mexico. Thus had the Mexican troops crossed the Rio Grande, (the boundary fixed by Texas in her declaration of independence, in her national constitution, and in her State constitution,) and, before a blow was struck, commenced hostilities, by killing and capturing officers and men of our army.

The President had wisely prepared for this Mexican invasion; he anticipated it, and was ready for the emergency. Was this beginning a war "unconstitutionally by him," to defend a State against invasion? He did this, and did no more. He caused *the enemy to be met* and resisted the moment they set foot on the soil of the State. So far as he was to be governed on the subject of *boundary*, he could look to no other boundary than the Rio Grande—none other had ever been hinted at, much less insisted on. The Rio Grande had been named and known as the boundary for almost a half century by our Government, and it had been claimed and defended as such by Texas. If the President did not defend this boundary, where would have found one? The Nueces, a little river of not over 100 miles in length, was no boundary, and had never been described as such; but the Rio Grande had. He therefore defended it, as he was bound to do.

But two ways exist for determining controversies between nations by negotiation and by war. Now, sir, negotiation had utterly failed, after every effort for its aid had been invoked by our Government.—Had our minister been at liberty to offer the Nueces as the boundary of Texas, it would not have been received by Mexico. And why? Simply because she would not hear any proposition whatever from him. War was therefore the only remaining alternative *to settle existing difficulties*. Mexico refused to treat, sent forward her army, and ours on the spot received and overthrew it. Sir, no national mind that will examine the matter fairly, can come to any conclusion, in my opinion, other than that the President did his duty, faithfully and truly, and deserves, as he will receive, the gratitude of the country for all his acts in regard to this trying crisis. But, sir, on the 13th of May, Congress passed a formal declaration of war, and declared that the *"war existed by the acts of the Republic of Mexico;"* the members of the House present, all but 14, voting for it, and all the Senators present but two. Notwithstanding this, sir, we have heard nothing but denunciation against the President by the entire Whig *party—I mean the politicians*; and finally, as a crowning act of opposition, a vote of this House on the 3d of January last was given, that the war was, *"unnecessarily and unconstitutionally begun by the President."* This was carried by a strict party vote—83 Whigs for it, and 82 Democrats against it. Sir, this vote is of serious consequence to the country; it casts upon it the imputation of aggression, inexcusable aggression, upon the rights of a sister Republic, by and through a violation of the Constitution, upon which we all should look with sacred reverence. Never was there a more serious charge; *never a charge so groundless*, nay, so thoroughly disproved by every act in the history of the war. And, sir, I shall re-offer, while I remain a member of this House, whenever I can under its rules, resolutions to expunge the unjust sentence, until it shall be obliterated or surrounded by dark and ominous lines, warning the reader that within their circumference is contained an aspersion on the national honor and the fidelity of our national Administration, and to be ever heeded, marked, and known as such. But I have not time to pursue this war question. It was justly begun and has been gloriously terminated, adding unfading glory to our arms as well as commemorating our magnanimity and humanity in conducting it. My object was to show that the Whig party had opposed it and taken sides against the country on this as on the other great issues between our country and other Powers that I have briefly noticed. It is enough here to say, that far different have been the principles and practices of the Democratic party. On all these questions, varied as they have been, that party has followed no lead but that of the country—no star but her welfare.

Mr. Chairman, republican governments depend *upon public opinion; monarchies and despotisms* upon the will and interests of the few, and the arm of power. With us it is public *opinion that* gives vitality and force to our institutions, and energy to Government. Upon it alone can they exist. It is obvious, that if popular approval or disapproval have nothing to do with the principles or the measures of Government to adopt by those who are to administer them, all *will depend on the views* of those who govern, and being unknown, must be taken on trust by their supporters and followers. The difference between the Democratic and Whig parties is very great in this respect.—The former put forth their candidates, avow principles, and ask their assent to such principles; all can know them; *nothing is taken on trust*. The Whigs avow *no principles*, erect no platforms. They have nominated their *candidate*, and certainly they have taken him on trust. Gen. Taylor has never embraced any political principles, if we believe his own admission. He has never voted, although eligible for thirty or forty years, and avows no principles now. Let me ask, for what has he been selected? Certainly for no distinction gained as a statesman; for no political sagacity—*because he confesses* himself unacquainted with political questions.—What, then, commended him to the choice of the Whigs? Simply and alone his military success in Mexico. But, sir, I would like to know why, if this was the only object of the Whigs, they did not nominate *General Scott*? Why was *he overlooked*?—*The General, that the party have been in the habit* of denominating the hero of Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, *Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, and the the battle*-fields near Mexico; why is he dropped or overlooked? His military successes are rather more numerous than that of General Taylor; besides, he had voted—had some political principles. Will the friends of *Gen. Scott* feel much flattered by the neglect? *If military glory* was the great desideratum, I cannot conceive the justice in passing by General Scott. If not so, and principles had anything to do with the selection, let me ask why the party have in *his latter days* abandoned their "Harry of the West!" For years, sir, they have loved to denominate him the "embodiment" of Whig principles. Have they, abandoned their principles? They used to speak of *the principles of the great Whig party*, as eternal and vital. *Where are they now?* When Mr. Clay was the candidate, their principles were not concealed—were open and declared; and although they were condemned by a majority of the people, there was something *to respect in an open contest* for principles, although *erroneous as I think they* were—when compared with that stealthy, snake-like policy that makes no marks, leaves no tracks, and is to be taken entirely on trust without any evidence of what it is, or is to be. The Whig party are again about to resort to the *plan of the campaign of* 1840. Previous to they election, that had announced some principles, some policy, but had been defeated. In that memorable campaign, they made no avowals *for the public eye; and they elected Gen.* Harrison. In 1844 they made Mr. Clay and his principles their creed and standard-bearer: they failed. In 1848 they resort to the plan of 1840, and take a candidate who avows no principles, and they avow none, in the hope that, unsuccessful with an avowal of principles as they have ever been, their only prospect consists in success without any. Will the plan succeed? Sir, I do not believe it will.

My colleague [Mr. Stewart] says the Allison letter of Gen. Taylor exhibits his principles. Well, sir, we shall see. For non-committalism, that letter out-Herods Herod, in my judgement. It is the twenty-second or twenty-third of the series that General Taylor has given us. Let us see.

The first paragraph is as follows.

"I confess, whilst I have great cardinal principles which will regulate my political life, I am not sufficiently familiar with all the minute details of political legislation to give solemn pledges to exert my influence, if I were President, to carry out this or defeat that measure. I have no concealment. I hold no opinion which I would not readily proclaim to my assembled countrymen: but crude impressions upon matters of policy, which may be right to-day and wrong to-morrow, are, perhaps, not the best test of fitness for office. One who cannot be trusted without pledges, cannot be confided in merely on account of them."

In this he says he has great cardinal principles, but not sufficiently acquainted with legislation to give pledges to carry them out. What are these principles that cannot be described? At best he admits them to be "crude impressions upon matters of policy, which may be right to-day and wrong to-morrow." Now, Sir, these great "cardinal principles" that he possesses, are they subject to this contingency of "being right to-day and wrong to-morrow?" If so, they are only to be right one day and wrong the next, as circumstances may indicate.

But further of the letter.

"I will proceed however to respond to your inquiries.

"*First.* I reiterate what I have often said. I am a Whig, but not an ultra whig. If elected, I would not be the mere president of a party. I would endeavor to act independent of party domination. I should feel bound to administer the Government untrameled by party schemes."

"A Whig, but not an ultra Whig." This the General is sure is "right to-day," but it may be "wrong to-morrow." The same remark is true exactly of the manner he would administer the Government. He would administer it *according to* this plan and upon this principle, if he should not conceive it wrong to-morrow.

"*Second.* The veto power. The power given by the Constitution to the Executive to interpose his veto is a high conservative power; but in my opinion, should never be exercised except in cases of clear violation of the Constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress. Indeed, I have thought, that for many years past, the known opinions and wishes of the Executive have exercised undue and injurious influence upon the legislative department of the Government; *and for this cause* I have thought our system was in danger of undergoing a great change from its true theory.—The personal opinions of the individual who may happen to occupy the Executive chair ought not to control the action of Congress upon questions of domestic policy; nor ought his objections to be interposed where questions of constitutional power have been settled by the various departments of Government, and acquiesced in by the people."

I have, Mr. Chairman, said something already in regard to the veto power as viewed by our opponents. But, sir, here is General Taylor's view of it; and never was there a greater error made in regard to its exercise. I protest against such a principle as is here avowed. The power, he says, "ought never *to be exercised except in cases of clear violation* of the Constitution," &c. Sir, what is this doctrine? Simply this: it must clearly appear that the legislation is unconstitutional before the veto power is exercised. The very reverse is the true doctrine. Legislation ought to be clearly constitutional, or it ought not to exist. According to this doctrine, a thing might be a little unconstitutional, but not being clearly so, doubts being cast upon the fact whether it is so or not, therefore the veto power ought not to be exercised. This is an inversion, I conceive, of the true doctrine. Legislation is to be limited by the Constitution, and what is not clearly within its limits as principle and necessary incident, ought not to be sanctioned. General Taylor says, what is not clearly—that is, notoriously—beyond its limits ought to be sanctioned and to be considered within it. This avowal, at best, is clear of his salvo. It is wrong to-day, and will be so forever. *It seems to me a great error.*

"*Third.* Upon the subject of the tariff, the currency, the improvement of our great highways, rivers, lakes, and harbors, the will of the people, as expressed through their representatives in Congress, ought to be respected and carried out by the Executive."

Sir, it would seem that Gen. Taylor has no views whatever on the subjects just enumerated. He refers it all to Congress. If they are favorable to a tariff, so is he; if favorable to harbors and rivers, so is he; if against both, so is he. He has no *principles in regard to these subjects. Whatever Congress may say, he is for that. When favorable to* these measures, he is favorable; *when against them*, he is against them. Now, sir, this is what my colleague calls General Taylor's platform. Nothing is said in this platform about a bank, about the subtreasury, about distribution of the proceeds of the public lands. If this is the platform of the Whigs now, what has become of that one of 1844? If they were right then, why not insist upon it now? But, sir, the selection of their candidate was made with a view to availity. They make no platforms, and they have kicked from under them that one of 1844, and are now in the condition of certain great culprits who are sometimes obliged to dance upon nothing, as a penalty for their offences.

In all the letters of General Taylor, and in the Convention that nominated him, I had been unable to ascertain what were his or their principles. To learn, if possible, what they were, I attended a ratification meeting. I heard several speeches. I remember a distinguished gentleman of Congress who spoke eloquently, and, as the newspapers say, "at great length." In speaking of the General he observed *that it had been said that he had never voted*: "Well, for his part, he thought this was no objection: it was in his favor. He was a good Whig, and that was what he wanted. He did not want a man who had voted. If he had never voted, he had done some fighting: Others objected that he could not give any opinion in regard to certain great questions. Well, he couldn't—he couldn't because he didn't know what had been done since he left the United States. He didn't know what had been done and he hadn't time to lean it. He was the very man for the people. But it was said he was illiterate and couldn't writ. He didn't care if he couldn't write his name; he was honest; he was the *man of the* people. What do you think, fellow-citizens, makes him so popular? I'll tell you: it is his principles—yes, fellow-citizens, his principles." As to what were his principles, the people were as much in the dark as ever. It was about as definite in regard to his principles, and as satisfactory as the story which I heard of a countryman, who, coming into an apothecary's shop, inquired, "Do you keep drugs and medicines here?" Apothecary: "Yes." "How much are they?" Apothecary: "They are considerable I reckon." "Very well, I will take one of each."

There was a time, sir, in the history of the world when *people were not allowed to be curious about* the opinions of rulers; they were not thought entitled to know. But it is too late in the day now.—Men, under the impulse of freedom, are rising up every where and demanding to know the views and designs of those who are ruling them as to the future. A party here seems to be the only exception to this almost universal feeling. What a contrast to this feature might I not draw from the history of our own country! This Republic, new and glorious, the wonder of the world, started boldly forth, amidst the universal gloom, with a declaration dedicated to mankind of the principles to be contended for; the great platform was erected: it raised up friends and confounded foes; and these principles, the title-page of our national existence containing them, will remain, to be admired and venerated while the Republic itself exists. Sir, will the people, after a period of seventy-two years' national existence, abandon the early practice of open avowal, and devote themselves blindly to a man—a mere military chieftain—who avows no principles, and has not a particle of political experience? No, sir, they will not.

I remember a poetic fiction that furnishes a picture of disapointment incident to blind devotion.—The Veiled Prophet Khorassan induced his followers to believe that beneath the silver veil that ever hid his *face*, glowed a countenance radiant with beauty, and worthy to command all their homage.—Blindly he led them, relying upon faith, until it suited his purposes and wickedness to undeceive them.

At last, raising the veil, he exhibited deformity itself deformed, exclaiming—

"There, ye *wise* saints, behold your light, your star;
Ye would be dupes and victims, and ye are."

Sir, this was fiction; but "truth is stranger than fiction," and blind faith in mortal man may be doomed to disappointments as great. Let me commend the picture to the confiding followers of General Taylor.

These are my views of the candidate of the Whig party. Sir, I would not pluck a laurel from his brow—deprive him of a single ray of glory that should justly surround him. He has been selected for his military achievements, as I have already said. How many, may not I ask, are there to whom much of the glory claimed for General Taylor, does not justly belong? Many a brave officer, now overlooked and forgotten by his admirers and supporters, performed services as faithfully, and as important to success, as did the general. *How many brave men* are there that made up the ranks of that glorious army, periled all for their country, fought and died for it, whose laurels are now bound around the brow of the commander? Is it just? Sir, the labors, perils, and courage of others are the materials that constitute the glory of a mere chieftain; and never was it more truly so than in the instance of General Taylor. Now, does this, the only element of his popularity, qualify him for President of the U. States? Sir, no man can say it does, and where is any thing else to commend him—the least evidence of civil qualification in his whole life? It exists nowhere—is not to be found or pointed out.

I have made these remarks, sir, in no spirit of unkindness. To the Whigs "personally, I have no objection;" to them politically, I have no other feeling in the world but to see them defeated in this their second attempt to slide into power by an appeal in favor of men not principles. This cruising without flag, or banner, or papers, always will induce scrutiny—suspicion; and certainly it is no fault of those who suspect—who doubt the entire fairness of the "transaction." *It is the folly of those who give* grounds to suspect. Sir, I like to see the banner I am to follow—see its motto, beholds its starts, and feel that it is known and recognized by my fellowman. Such, happily, are the principles of the Democratic party, that it moves not without these emblems—the insigna that shall enable every beholder to distinguish its banner from all other banners; its principles are broadly spread out upon its ample folds. Be victory or defeat the fortune of the day, still the banner is ever the same; on it remains the same great truths. In the contest that is to come, sir, I have no fears. Our opponents are made up of discordant materials, having no sympathies in common, and no principles in common; they cannot, under such circumstances, hope to succeed. On

[CONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

*The following are a few of the many expressions against the war of 1812 by the party *opposing it then*:

"At the door of James Madison and his accomplices lies the blood of our butchered countrymen."—*Salem Gazette, during the War.*

"The evils the Federalists have long predicted, are thickening upon us; and, in our affliction, let us always remember it is *James Madison and his party that have brought these calamities upon us.*"—*Worcester Spy*, 1814.

"Mr. Madison has declared war, let Mr. Madison carry it on."—*Rev. Mr. Gardner, of Boston*, (*Sermon.*)

"So unjust is this offensive war, into which our rulers have plunged us, in the sober consideration of millions, that they cannot conscientiously approach the God of Armies for his blessing upon it."—*Boston Sentinel, of* 1813.

"The war was founded in falsehood, declared without necessity, and its real object was *extent of territory* by unjust conquest, and to aid the late tyrant of Europe in his view of *aggrandizement.*"—*Resolve of the Massachusetts Senate, during the war.*

The committee of the Legislature of Connecticut, who reported in favor of sending delegates to the Hartford Convention, declare, that it is "an odious and disastrous war," "waged for foreign conquest," "devoted to a fruitless invasion of the enemy's territory."

"The war is purely Democratic; it was undertaken for *democratic*, and not for national purposes. Let the democrats, therefore, terminate it in the best manner they can. WE HAVE NO PARTTERSHIP IN THE MATTER." * * "The war has hitherto been the war of a party; let it so continue, and so be terminated! The disgrace will then continue to be the disgrace of the party, and not of the nation—a consummation devoutly to be wish'd."—*United States Gazette, Philadelphia, during the war.*

"If at the command of weak or wicked rulers, they undertake a wicked or unjust war, each man who volunteers his services in such a war, or loans his money for its support, or by his conversation, his writings, or by *any other mode of influence, encourages its prosecution*, that man is an accomplice in the wickedness, loads his conscience with the *blackest crimes, brings the guilt of blood upon his soul, and, in the sight of God and the law, is a murderer.*"—*Dr. Osgood's sermon, Medford, Mass.*, 1812.

"My plan is to withhold our money, and make a separate peace with England."—*Boston Advocate*, 1814.

"Will Federalists subscribe to the loan? Will they lend money to our national rulers? To what purposes have the Federalists exerted themselves to show the wickedness of the war, *to rouse public sentiment against it*, and show the authors of it not only to be unworthy of *public confidence*, but HIGHLY CRIMINAL, if they now contribute the *sums* without which *their* rulers must be *compelled to stop*?"—*Boston Gazette*, 1814.

"It is very grateful to find that the universal sentiment is, that any man who lends money to the Government at the present time will forfeit *all claim to common honesty, and common courtesy* among all true friends of the country. *God forbid that any Federalist* should ever hold up his *hand to pay Federalists for money lent to the present rulers*; and Federalists can judge whether Democrats will tax their constituents to pay interest to Federalists."—*Boston Gazette*, 1814.

"All the evils which afflict the country are imputed to the opposition. It is said to be owing to the opposition that the war has been prosecuted with no better success. This, sir, is no new strain." * * * "The opposition is constitutional and legal. It is also conscientious. It rests in settled and sober convictions that such policy (the war) is destructive to the interests of the people, and dangerous to the being of Government." * * * "

Miscellany, Politics and News.

LATEST FROM SANTA FE & CHIHUAHUA.

Accounts from Santa Fe to the 17th ult., and from Chihuahua to the 24th of May, have reached St. Louis. Our latest previous accounts were to the 3d of May. At that time Gen. Price was under orders from Gen. Butler to surrender the property captured at Santa Cruz, and fall back—evacuating Chihuahua—to the place where the first intelligence of the armistice reached him.

This order Gen. Price had not carried into execution; and it was probable that he would not leave Chihuahua on his return to Santa Fe and the United States, until the return of the express which he had despatched to Washington for instructions for his future movements, depending, of course, upon the relations existing between the United States and Mexico. It was believed that Gov. Frias, who was re-organizing his army at Panal, meditated mischief. He had no artillery, however. Lt. Colonel Lane had been tried for using insulting language toward his superior officer, Col. Ralls. The result had been made public.

Major Spaulding, paymaster at Chihuahua, was dangerously sick with a disease of the heart.

Col Newby, of the 1st Illinois, had chastised the Navajoes, and they had sued for peace, which was granted. The substance of the terms is as follows:

A mutual trade shall be carried on between the parties: the people of the United States and those of New Mexico, during its occupation by the United States, being permitted to visit parts of the Navajo country, and the Navajo Indians to visit all parts of the United States and of New Mexico during its occupation as above, without molestation, and with full protection.

There shall be restoration of all prisoners held at the date of this treaty, by either of the parties.

The people of the United States guarantee, during their occupation of New Mexico, the strict observance of this treaty by the people of the territory.

The Navajo Indians will deliver to the acting assistant quarter-master of the United States, three hundred sheep, and one hundred mules and horses; such delivery to be made as indemnity in full for the expense incurred by the people of the United States in the campaign.

MURDER IN ILLINOIS.—The following particulars of a murder in Waynesville, Pulaski county, Ill., are given in an exchange paper. The crime was perpetrated on the 26th ult. The names of the parties were Edward H. Horrell, Esq., a lawyer of the place, and Dr. Joseph Dallenger. The cause of ill blood, was one of an aggravated nature. It appears that Dallenger made a charge, publicly, prejudicial to the hitherto irreproachable character of Mrs. Horrel. On Sunday, Mr. Horrel, in the presence of witnesses, refuted the slanderous charge by unmistakeable evidence. He then told the doctor that it was his intention to kill him, and would do it at that time if it were any other day but Sunday. On the Monday following, Dr. Dallenger rode to Waynesville. On the road he was told that Horrell awaited his arrival, swearing to take his life. He did not heed the warning, however, but went on, and as he passed into town, Horrel, with a rifle, from a covert, shot him dead. The grand jury of the county has found a bill of murder in the first degree against Horrell. Dr. D. was formerly of Cole county.

GENERALS BUTLER AND TAYLOR.—The recent appearance in Court at New Orleans, of these two distinguished soldiers, who were summoned to answer in regard to the complaints of some of the volunteers who wanted to be discharged, is spoken of by many of the Southern papers, as a remarkable coincidence, and not likely to occur again in many years. But these prints do not say, what they could have said quite as truly, that this very coincidence furnishes the occasion for a contrast at least as worthy of notice and of record. We do not allude to that which must have impressed every spectator on the occasion alluded to—the vast intellectual superiority of Gen. Butler, over his heroic competitor and compeer—as proved by the easy, eloquent vindication of himself and the administration, in regard to the charge of having been privy to the alteration in the final order for the disbanding of the troops. We do not allude to this contrast, strong and significant as it was. There was another, more general in its character, and quite as striking.

Here were two military leaders, both heroes in the present war—the one severely wounded at Monterey—the other, more lucky, having commanded at four battles without receiving a scratch. Returning home, they find themselves named, Taylor, for the highest, Butler, for the next highest office in the gift of the American people. But, strange to say, not by the same party! Heroes in the same war, it was natural that they should have been candidates of the same party—at least while the war was denounced by one division, and defended by another division, of the people of the country.

But not so! Gen. Taylor is the nominee of those who have been *his own* bitterest foes, during his absence; for it is sadly true, that if the expedients of his present friends had succeeded, while he was in Mexico, he never would have lived to come home to accept their tardy honors—he would have filled one of Mr. Corwin's "hospitable graves." Look at his backers! To find out their names, take the proceedings of Congress, of the various State Legislatures, and of the town and county meetings, held all over the Union, since the present war broke out, and you will find them eminent among those who by their votes and by their speeches, have been aiding and comforting the Mexicans, protracting the war, and annoying and impeding the operations of Gen. Taylor. It may be said with truth that the great mass of the anti-war champions are the friends of Gen. Taylor!

Now look at the men who gathered around William O. Butler! You will find that wherever there has been an eloquent voice raised for the war, at home, or a stout sword drawn for it abroad, that voice is now raised, and that sword now sheathed, as a tribute to the cause of the country, in the person of the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency! The soldier who would like to support Taylor, shrinks back with horror when he sees who are his friends, but rejoices that the banner of Butler is still upborne, and flies in the air of heaven unstained either by inconsistency or insult.

Gen. Taylor stands at the head of his friends mortified and "ashamed of his associates"—and not the less so when his eye glances at the masses who gather around Butler, and when he observes the proud and triumphant air of that gallant General.

Is not the contrast one that deserves to be recorded in the newspapers?—*Pennsylvanian.*

LAND SALES IN THE MINERAL REGION.—The last Lake Superior News contains the following account of Land Sales in that region:

The proceeds of the sales of the public lands at the land office in this place from the 10th of June to the end of the quarter, June 30th, amounted to $13,340 73—of which $12, 487 83 was for mineral lands, at $2 50 per acre, and $871 88 for agricultural lands, taken by pre-emptors in small tracts. We are informed by the officers, that, since the 1st of July, the sales amount to little more than two thousand dollars from the disposal of agricultural lands—some taken by pre-emtors and some bid off at the sale.—Several small parcels contain gypsum of superior quality, sold from $3 to 4 50 per acre. The island of St. Helena, in the vicinity of Mackinaw, was purchased we understand, by a French gentleman, not only for its beautiful situation, but probably for the old recollections that cluster around the memory of one enthusiastically admired by every Frenchman. Several preemtion claims were proven upon Big Beaver Island—several at Little Bay de Noquet, and also at L'Anse. Among the latter, was one by Rev. Frederic Baraga, who is well known on the Lake Superior as one of those devoted missionaries of the Church of Rome, who have so often advanced in the forest for the purpose of christanizing the Indian race. Of this class father Baraga is an excellent example—modest and unassuming in his manners, but classically learned and possessed of rare energy, and purely interested in spiritual affairs, he has built houses, established schools, and a church, at his own expense—teaching the children himself, devoting his life to the service of the dusky sons of the forest, and serving God devoutly by doing good to his fellows.

The sales of the mineral lands will commence on the 31st inst., and large quantities, no doubt, will be sold even at the extravagant price that Congress has seen fit to place upon them. If the Capitalists of our country could but see the immense masses of copper from the Lake Superior region that are hourly passing our office, some of them presenting sides two feet square, and weighing from fifteen to forty hundred weight and as pure copper as ever was seen, they would realize the wealth of the country and would be swift in making investments in these mines.

The Iron district is not yet in market but the mountains of that valuable ore, are a more surprising feature in this singular region than even the copper. Here is found ore of the best iron that we ever examined, and in such quantities that the whole human race can be provided with this useful mineral for ages to come. Indeed, it is so abundant that those who have recently examined the country, say that it cannot be monopolized, and that there is more than enough for all who may feel disposed to enter into this lucrative branch of bussiness.

THE WALL OF CHINA.—A work on China recently published in England, says that the great wall which divides China from Tartary, is reputed to be more than 3000 miles in length—but the real length does not exceed 1500 miles. Its course is not always even, sometimes descending into deep valleys, at others rising to the top of lofty mountains. Its height constantly varies, being much greater in certain situations, especially in the valleys, whilst in some places it does not rise higher than fifteen feet. In some parts this wall is built entirely of stone, in others of brick, in others of stone and brick mixed; and such is its breadth that carriages can drive along the top with ease. The writer adds:

I am informed that the interior of the wall was filled up with *earth*, and that it was built of that breadth not only for convenience in time of war, but also to facilitate the transport of materials when it was building, as it would otherwise have been impossible to carry it over steep and precipitous spots. It would in fact, have been beneath the advanced civilization of the Chinese to build a national barrier, passing over rocks, ravines, and mountains, without providing a passage for horse and foot soldiers. Upon examining this work I was greatly astonished to find that, although it was built more than eighteen hundred years ago, it is still so perfect that it does not appear to have been finished above a century. It is decayed only in a few places, and these dilapidations the Tartars, who are now in possession of China, do not trouble themselves to repair. They only preserve and defend the gates through which there is much tarriffic. Under the native Chinese Government one million of soldiers were employed to *guard and garrison this marvelous work.*

NOT WORTH A DIME.—Gen. Taylor did not think the whig nomination worth *one dime*, as he refused to pay that sum to take said nomination out of the Post Office. The General's estimate is about right. We would rather have enjoyed the pleasure of Clay's *kissing* tour than the empty nomination of the whig party, for that is all there is to it. The whigs succeed only about once in 20 years as the history of the country shows. They elected their candidate in 1840, they may elect another in 1860, but we think not. The General does not want to fool away his money, even fip-penny-bits, in so help less a cause. We must admit however this temporary tightness in the General's exchequer is remarkable, for we find the following items among his *monthly* revenues, payable from Uncle Sam's strong boxes, to wit: each $200, 19 rations per day for his own proper subsistence at 20 cents each, equal to $117 80 per month; eight longevity rations per day for length of service, equal to $59 80 more; forage for seven horses, commuted at $56 00 per month, and pay for four servants $38 00 per month—total items a little over $15 per day, or $470 60 per month, or $5647 20 per year.

About these times it is altogether probable, the General has various small additions by way of official gratifications and perquisites, working up his annual receipts to $7000. to say nothing of an income from a fine plantation and three hundred negroes.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE VOLUNTEERS.—We have conversed with several of the officers and privates of the 2d Mississippi regiment, now just returned from Mexico, and have found that there is not a democrat among them who will not vote for Cass and Butler; but what is more cheering still, there are many who left their homes as whigs, but who return among us resolved to act with that party who justified the war, and were ready at all times to vote for the application of all necessary means for its vigorous prosecution. These gallant volunteers respect and admire Gen. Taylor as a soldier; but they will never consent to unite with the Corwins, Sewards, and Fillmores, to elevate any man to the presidency.

A well-informed officer of the 2d regiment assures us that the same feelings in regard to the presidency which animate the bosoms of the Mississippians, likewise prevail with the North Carolina and Virginia volunteers, and with all others with whom he has mingled.

The story has gone abroad, that the officers and privates of the 1st Mississippi rifles will all vote for Gen. Taylor. There is not a word of truth in it, so far as the statement relates to the democrats of that immortal band of citizen-soldiers. From their illustrious commander, Col. JEFF. DAVIS, to the "high privates," there is not one who went to the field a democrat, who is not so now; and every one of them will vote for Cass and Butler. You could not offer the patriotic volunteer a greater insult than to say to him, "because Gen. Taylor has shown himself a warrior, we presume you will surrender your principles, and vote for him." The proposition is insulting to any, but to none more so than to the volunteer soldier.—*Mississippian.*

THE MEXICAN GIRL.—There has been considerable talk in the city about the young woman brought from Mexico by the Duquesne Grays. She was first noticed by the members of the company at Puebla. She attracted their attention by her devotion to the sick soldiers. She furnished provisions to the Americans, and did every thing her strength and circumstances enabled her to do. Her conduct excited the enmity of her relatives, and she feared she might not be safe at home; which being known to Capt. Herron and Lieut. Mann, she was invited to accept the protection of the company, and has been "in the ranks" ever since. She is now at East Liberty, whither she was taken by Mr. Winebiddle. In appearance she is entirely Mexican; quite feminine in manners and conversation; and the soldiers say she is pretty and intelligent. She is only eighteen years of age. Her name is *Trinidad.*—*Pittsburgh Morning Post.*

CALL THINGS BY THEIR RIGHT NAMES.—An affair occurred in Vermont, a short time since, which, in spite of the seriousness of the subject with which it was connected, must have been exceedingly ludicrous, and which illustrates the necessity of calling things by their right names. A deacon of the church, as usual, went to the store with his jug for some wine for the communion, and in calling for it, instead of calling for wine, as he should, he said he would take "a little more of that oil." The storekeeper—very ignorant, probably—filled the jug with oil, and no mistake, and the deacon went home. The incident was not discovered, and the oil went upon the communion table, and was partaken of by the church—no one wishing at that peculiar time to make the result of his discovery known.

THE SEVENTEEN DECIMATED TEXANS.—Mr. Dusenbury arrived in this city by the schr. McNeel, last Tuesday, having in charge the remains of the seventeen Texans who were murdered at Salado, the 25th March, 1843, by order of Santa Anna. These remains were procured by Mr. Dusenbury, with the assistance of some of his companions in the unfortunate Mier expedition, who have been serving with the army under Gen. Wool. Being themselves spectators of the horrible tragedy, and the place of interment of their companions, whose fate they barely escaped in the lottery of life and death, they of course knew where to find the remains. The place of burial at Salado was some 100 miles beyond the line prescribed in the late armistice, and of course they ran considerable risk in going so far to perform this sacred duty, which, however, they accomplished successfully by taking advantage of the night, and of their intimate knowledge of the country. The following are the names of the decimated—two not now being recollected; Capt. Eastland, Lieut. McThompson, J. D. Cock. Tho. L. Jones, James Torrey, Mr. Estis, Henry Whaling, John Cash, Mr. Wing, Mr. Ogden, Mr. Dunham, Mr. Mayhan, Mr. Harris, Mr. Trumbull, and Mr. Shepherd. The last named escaped the first massacre, but was afterwards taken and shot at Saltillo. We believe it is intended to entomb the remains in a beautiful and picturesque place set apart for that purpose at Lagrange.—*Galveston News.*

☞ At the recent tremendous Democratic Ratification Meeting in Baltimore county, Md., two well known Whigs came forward and gave their adhesion to Cass and Butler. So they go.

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

ERIE PA:

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1848.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. LEWIS CASS.

OF MICHIGAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Gen. Wm. O. Butler,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

Israel Painter, of Westmoreland

Democratic Convention.

The Democrats of the different Townships, Wards and boroughs, are requested to hold meetings for the purpose of appointing delegates to the County Convention, to be held at the Court House in Erie, on Monday, August 7, at 1, P. M., for the purpose of making nominations for county officers and for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Warren Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress.

By the resignation of Gov. Shunk, it will also devolve upon this Convention to appoint delegates to the Gubernatorial Convention, which will assemble at Harrisburg on the 30th of August.

N. B. Saturday the 5th of August, is suggested as a proper time for the holding of Township meetings for the appointment of delegates.

The East Ward of the Borough of Erie will meet in the Grand Jury Room on Saturday evening, the 5th of August, at early candle light; the West Ward will meet in the lower room of the Court House at the same time.

SMITH JACKSON,
CARSON GRAHAM,
JOHN FAGAN,
B. F. SLOAN,
GEORGE H. CUTLER,
HENRY COLT,
JOHN BRAWLEY.
Democratic Central Committee.

Erie, July 12, 1848.

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE EXTENSION OF TERRITORY.

If there is one question upon which the whigs as a party are united it is that of acquisition of Territory. They have opposed it at all times, in season and out of season. First Louisiana, then Florida, then Texas, and lastly New Mexico and California. We award them the merit of consistency heretofore on this question, if no other, and would be the last one to now strip the mask from them and expose their "dough-faceism" on the question, did they not compel us to do it by their foolish charges against Gen. Cass. They say Gen. Cass and the Democratic party, like a huge boa-constictor, is ready to swallow Cuba, together with what we have not already gorged of the American continent. This charge is made as if it were a reproach to an American citizen to wish to see the boundaries of this glorious confederacy expand from sea to sea, and the whole continent embraced within the sway of free institutions. But these partizans forget that Gen. Cass, if obnoxious to such a charge in the sense in which it is intended, is not alone among the candidates for the Presidency in entertaining these views. Gen. Taylor certainly is ready to swallow the whole of Cuba and all of Mexico, without stopping at the line of the Sierra Madre, or at any point short of the Isthmus of Panama. Let us see how Gen. Taylor stands on the subject of the extension of our territory.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Gen. Taylor when on the Rio Grande line of operations:

"I do not intend to carry on my operations (as previously stated) beyond Saltillo, deeming it next to impracticable to do so. It then becomes a question as to what is best to be done. It seems to me the most judicious course to be pursued on our part would be to take possession, at once, of the line we would accept by negotiation, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific, and occupy [illegible] possession of; and that with Tampico, which I hope to take in the course of the next month, or as soon as I can get the means of transportation, will give us all on this side the Sierra Madre, and, as soon as I occupy Saltillo, WILL INCLUDE SIX OR SEVEN STATES OR PROVINCES; thus holding Tampico, Victoria, Monterey, Saltillo, Monclovia, Chihuahua, (which I presume General Wool has possession of by this time,) Santa Fe, and the Californias—and say to Mexico, 'Drive us from the country!'—throwing upon her the responsibility and expense of carrying on a war—at the same time closely blockading all her ports on the Pacific and the Gulf. A course of this kind, if persevered in for a short time, would soon bring her to her proper senses, and compel her to sue for peace, provided there is a government in the country sufficiently stable for us to treat with, which I fear, will hardly be the case for many years to come."

Soon after Gen. Taylor's return from Mexico, he was invited by the Legislature of Mississippi to visit that state, and a committee of thirty was appointed to receive him. Rumors of what passed in the interview between the Gen. and the Committee, having reached Washington, Mr. Thompson, M. C. from that state, at the instance of Mr. Botts, wrote to the chairman of the committee of thirty, to know the purport of the conversation. The chairman replied as follows:—

"In regard to the conversation had with Gen. Taylor, I have to say, we did not talk on the tariff—we did on the war. He expressed himself IN FAVOR OF THE WAR; HE SAID HE WAS DECIDEDLY IN FAVOR OF PROSECUTING IT VIGOROUSLY, till they should yield an honorable peace; HE WAS FOR INDEMNITY CERTAIN, AND THAT TERRITORIAL; was not wedded to any line particularly, but thought perhaps, as a kind of compromise with the Wilmot proviso men, we had better go up to 32 deg., making the Rio Grande the western boundary up to that degree, and said THE SOUTH SHOULD NEVER AGREE TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE WILMOT PROVISO; although he did not believe there ever would be slavery there, yet, if the country was acquired, the citizen should be left free on that subject. HE SAYS ALL MEXICO WILL EVENTUALLY COME INTO OUR GOVERNMENT BY DEGREES; THAT IT CANNOT BE AVOIDED. On the subject of politics, he said he was no politician; had been three-fourths of his life in the army; devoted his time and mind to that service and paid but little attention to any thing else."

So much for the General's territorial views in that direction. But turning from "all of Mexico," let us see what are his notions in regard to the annexation of Cuba. On this point, if his friends do not belie him, he is an out-and-out "manifest destiny" extentionist. The *New York Mirror*, an original Taylor paper, makes Gen. Taylor speak thus in regard to the annexation of Cuba:

"He said that he considered that any law passed, prohibiting the annexation of any slave territory, was making difficulties for future years, of an almost insurmountable character, for said he, Providence, by the course of events, points out, that at some future time CUBA MUST BECOME EITHER AN INTERGRAL PART OR A DEPENDENCY UPON THE UNITED STATES; that it was the only part of the North American Continent worth having, that we do not possess; and as that country, if ever caused to be annexed to the United States, by European interference, must be admitted as a slave; the Wilmot proviso, without having any present value, is calculated to be A STUMBLING BLOCK WITH REGARD TO CUBA, that many embarrass our action as a government, and force us to violate our own laws, to secure our border from a foreign foe."

If Gen. Taylor be not among those who really "covet Cuba," he certainly does not look precisely with the horror that some of his partizans do, on the acquisition of "all of Mexico," "by degrees" of latitude—six or seven states at a dash. More than this, it would appear from his conversation with the Mississippi committee—that whilst he not only "covets" "all of Mexico," he is decidedly averse to any "proviso" or other restriction on the new acquisition.

THE BALL IN MOTION.—The disaffection among the Henry Clay Whigs spreading with great rapidity. The ball is fairly in motion, and Taylorism is going, where it deserves to go, down, down, down. In the State of New York, the true Whigs are in open rebellion, and the Taylor editors are in a very uncomfortable position. Poor fellows! we condole with them. We find in the Auburn *Daily Advertiser*, a letter which concludes as follows:—

"My reasons for stopping the paper I would give you, had I time. I will just say there is nothing in it interesting to a true Whig. Let me assure you, that so far as I am acquainted aside from office holders and office seekers, dough-face Taylorism is an up-hill bussiness."

☞ Did the editor of the Clarion Democrat know the article in his last paper, headed "Party Names," ought to have been credited to this paper?

GEN. TAYLOR'S LETTER.

Below will be found Gen. Taylor's long-expected letter, accepting the nomination of the Philadelphia Convention. We know the whigs are anxious—*very* anxious—to see it, and as it is not *very long*, we hasten to spread it, *in all its length and breadth*, before them. Not long since, one of our whig cotemporaries, in anticipating its contents, assured his readers it would be more acceptable to the whigs generally, than any previous letter from his pen. Gentlemen, you have it now—is it more acceptable? It will be seen that in this, as in all the letters he has written in relation to the Presidency, General Taylor *studiously avoids* any thing like an avowal of principles; he declines to consider himself the candidate of the whig party alone; says not one syllable by way of endorsing, or in commendation of the whig party, and, in fact, says nothing, save that should the selection of the whig convention be confirmed by the people, he will aim to discharge the new duties then devolving on him, so as to meet the expectations of his fellow citizens, and to preserve undiminished, the prosperity and reputation of our common country. It has not even the merit of the Allison letter, for it does not even say he is "a whig, though not an ultra whig." It indicates not whether he will be governed by whig principles and usages, or whether, like John Tyler, he will take the responsibility of being the President, without any thanks to those who elected him. But to the letter—here it is, and when the whigs have digested its contents, we would like to see one of them "Hurrah for Taylor."

BATON ROUGE, July 15.

HON. JOHN MOREHEAD, Greensborough, N. C.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your communication of June 16th, announcing that the Whig Convention which assembled at Philadelphia on the 7th of that month, of which you were the presiding officer, has nominated me for the office of President of the United States. Looking to the composition of the Convention, and its members and patriotic constituents, I feel duly grateful for the honor bestowed on me, for the distinguished confidence implied in my nomination to the highest office in the gift of the American people. I cordially accept that nomination, but with sincere distrust of my fitness to fulfil the duties of an office which demands for its exercise the most exalted abilities and patriotism, and which has been rendered illustrious by the greatest names in our history. But should the selection of the Whig Convention be confirmed by the people, I shall aim to discharge the new duties then devolving upon me, so as to meet the expectations of my fellow citizens, and preserve undiminished, the prosperity and reputation of our common country. I have the honor to remain, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR.

Such is the extremely polite and formal manner the General accepts the *whig* nomination. Now read the following, *accepting a Democratic* nomination, and then tell us the difference. It is addressed to the Hon. Wm. Dock, of Harrisburg, and dated—

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF OCCUPATION.
Camp near Monterey, Aug. 2, 1847.

DEAR SIR: Your letter enclosing to me a copy of the proceedings of the democratic meeting held at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in which I find myself nominated with so much honor for the presidency, has been received. This evidence of the high and flattering regard of so many of my friends of the Keystone State, is I assure you, most feelingly appreciated. I beg you, as president of the meeting, to convey to the people of Harrisburg, as opportunity may offer, my sense of their kindness, and the assurance that, though sincerely distrustful of my ability to fill with efficiency so exalted and important an office, it will be my strong and zealous endeavor, should the people decide to bestow it upon me, to serve them for the good of the country, and as shall be required by a strict respect for the constitution and the manifest wishes of the whole nation.

I return you my thanks for the handsome and acceptable manner in which, as president of the meeting, you have made known their proceedings to me.

With many wishes of your prosperity in life, I remain, with high respect, your obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR, Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

WM. DOCK, esq., President of a late meeting at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Which, Messrs. Whigs, is the most warmly greeted, the whig nomination or the Democratic? We leave it to the public to judge.

CASS AND BUTLER IN MAINE.—The following is an extract of a letter from Kennebec, Maine, to a gentleman of this city, under date of July 25th. The letter was not written for publication, yet, as it is an indication from Maine, it is not deemed inappropriate to make the information it contains public.

KENNEBEC, July 25, 1848.

Maine is sure for Cass and Butler, and when any one doubts it, you tell him he does not know the Democracy of Maine. She will give them an overwhelming majority, for her Democracy are strong and well-united. Van Buren and his adherents have no sympathizers here, but are regarded as a mere faction, not to be respected, so far as the political contest goes. The whigs have thrown up their heads at Taylor, and a great portion of them say they will not vote for him in any event. Gen. Wm. P. Fessenden, of Portland, formerly Representative to Congress from the Cumberland district, said at the Whig State Convention, "I will not vote for Zachary Taylor, even in the last event of Electors for President, so help me God!" and that is the settled determination of a great number of the whig party, of which he is a distinguished leader.

There is to be a "free soil" convention at Portland tomorrow and next day, to unite with the whigs of Mass. and other states in their measures in opposition to Taylor. The call is signed by about a hundred whigs, among whom is a large number of the most prominent whigs from all parts of the state. I doubt much whether Taylor will carry a New England State.

THE COMPROMISE BILL REJECTED.—The bill reported by the Compromise committee in the Senate, establishing territorial governments in Oregon, California and New Mexico, and which had previously passed that body, has been defeated in the House in the following manner. A motion was made that it lie on the table. The previous question was ordered and taken by yeas and nays, which resulted as follows: Yeas 112, Nays 97. The Free States gave 104 yeas and the Slave States 8. The Slave States gave 79 nays and the Free States 21. There were 11 absentees from the free States and 2 from the South. A motion to reconsider was defeated by a majority of 18. Having been laid on the table, and the motion to reconsider lost, the bill cannot again be called up. Among those who voted to lay it on the table we see the name of our representative, Hon. James Thompson.

☞ We call attention to the Concert advertised in another column. To the lovers of song, and the beautiful *in harmony, we doubt not it will be a rich treat.* These performers have been highly lauded in our western exchanges, and we hesitate not to recommend them to the patronage of our concert-going readers.

AN ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROTECTION.—It appears from a letter in the *Boston Whig*, from Henry Wilson, a Massachusetts delegate to the Philadelphia Convention, that he was assured by a Kentucky delegate, who lately delivered a Taylor speech in Boston, (Leslie Combs, we take it,) that if Abbott Lawrence could secure the nomination for Vice President, on the ticket with Taylor, he would give $100,000 for electioneering purposes, $3,000 of which Combs was to have had to take home to Kentucky, nominally to aid the Whigs in the canvass of that State. Nice work, this, for "all the honesty" to be engaged in! Who now disbelieves the truism that Federalism contemplates the corruption of the people through the use of the money which it takes from the masses to pension the capitalists?

☞ The "*Toledo Herald*," is the title of a new Democratic paper just started at Toledo, Ohio, the first number of which is on our table. The Herald is neat in typographical execution, ably conducted, and carries at its mast-head the broad banner of Cass and Butler. Success to it.

WEIGH LOCK.—The Canal Company have just completed a Weigh Lock at the Eighth Street landing, at a cost of about $6,000. The charge for weighing is 50 cents.

A TRAVELLER.—The Chicago *Democrat* notices the arrival in that city of the canal boat *John Drew*, from New York. It came up the Hudson river and Erie canal to Buffalo—from Buffalo to Erie through the Lake—from Erie to Pittsburgh by canal—from Pittsburgh down the Ohio to the Mississippi up the Mississippi to the Illinois—up the Illinois to the canal, and down the canal to Chicago—thus making an inland voyage of about two-thirds the distance from this country to Europe.

A NEW KIND OF FRUIT.—Mr. Young, of Brunswick, New York has found a new berry, which he calls the *white* blackberry. The bush resembles the common blackberry, *rubus villosus;* but the berry is larger and sweeter, and when fully ripe has the color of the white raspberry.

BARBAROUS DECISSION.—Two barbers at Philadelphia having been brought up for breach of the Sabbath the alderman decided that their work on that day was one of necessity—cleanliness being an important duty enjoined by society.

WHY DON'T THEY PUBLISH THEM?

Why do n't the whigs publish Gen. Taylor's letters?—*all of them.* A candidate before the people for the *first time*—two years ago unknown, except as a Colonel in the army, and in that capacity only as the *author* of the "blood hound" project in Florida—everything from his pen would be sought for with avidity and read with interest. Certainly the writings of a candidate whose political opinions are thus unknown, ought to be freely and fully published, that the people may know what measures they are voting for when they support him. They know that, by a long life devoted to the service of his country and a constant adherence to Democratic measures—by cordially responding and approving of the resolutions adopted by the Baltimore Convention, Gen. Cass is pledged to the *maintenance of the measures* and *principles* of the great Democratic party. Not so, however, with Gen. Taylor! He has never filled a civil office—has not even voted for forty years—and the convention that nominated him did not even pass a resolution in regard to the great and absorbing questions of the day. Under these circumstances, then, the publication of his voluminous correspondence since the commencement of the Mexican war could not fail to throw much light upon the policy he would pursue in the event of his elevation to the Presidency. Why not publish them, then? Are they ashamed, *or afraid? They say he is a whig*—the candidate of the *whig* party, and will carry out the views and measures of that party. But where is the proof? If they had it, the documents would certainly be forthcoming.—They would not be driven from corner to corner—from one subterfuge to another—in defending their non-committal position. If they had any thing more tangible than the Allison letter—a letter, let it be remembered, which was unceremoniously rejected by the Philadelphia convention—we would have its sentiments emblazoned on all their flags and reiterated by every federal stump orator and editor in the land. *Such, however, is not their position*—afraid to come again before the people with the measures which were so emphatically repudiated in '44, they have nominated Gen. Taylor only because he was thought to be *available*; and *available* only because his opinions are unknown! They knew he had repudiated, time and again, a party nomination, and when he would not "surrender" to them, and pledge himself to their platform, they "surrendered" to him, and took him on *trust.* And what a humiliating spectacle does such a "generous confidence" exhibit. They knew he declared, in the famous *Signal* letter, "*I can and shall yield to no call that does not come from the spontaneous action and free will of the nation at large, and void of the slightest agency of my own.*" "IN NO CASE WILL I PERMIT MYSELF TO BE THE CANDIDATE OF ANY PARTY, OR YIELD TO PARTY SCHEMES." That to Mr. Delaney, he had written, "Should ever I occupy the White House, it must be by the *spontaneous move of the people, and by no act of mine,* so that I could go into the office untrammelled, and be *the Chief magistrate of the nation, and not of a party.*" And to P. S. Smith—"I do not desire the Presidency, and only yield thus far my assent to be considered a candidate, *in the same proportion in which it is desired by the people, irrespective of party.*" He had declared to Dr. Birkey, "I AM NOT WILLING TO BE THE CANDIDATE OF ANY PARTY." "*If elected to the Presidential office, it must be without any agency of my own.*" Again, to Dr. Bronson—"If I were called to the Presidential chair by the general voice of the people, without regard to their political differences, I should deem it my duty to accept the office." "*I cannot in any case permit myself to be brought before the people exclusively by any of the political parties that now so unfortunately divide our country, as their candidate for this office.*" Alas! poor whigery!—Has it come to this? So low! so fallen! that not even the man you would honor with the highest office in the world would listen to your piteous wail for "aid and comfort." On the contrary, in writing to Col. Mitchell, of Ohio, he says, "If the whig party desire, at the next Presidential election, to cast their votes for me, *they must do it on their own responsibility, and without any pledges from me.*" And to the Editor of the Richmond *Republican*, "If nominated by the Whig National Convention, I shall not refuse acceptance, *provided I am left free of all pledges, and permitted to maintain the position of independence in which the people and my own sense of duty have placed me; otherwise I shall refuse the nomination of any convention or party.*" "*It has not been my intention at any moment to change my position, or withdraw my name from the canvass, whoever may be the nominee of the National Convention, either of the Whig or Democratic party.*" Such were the emphatic declarations of Gen. Taylor when the Whig party nominated him. The prophet would not go to the mountain and so the mountain was *compelled* to go to the prophet. A pretty party, this, to talk about the "veto," the "one man" power—a nice party to prate about "Southern dictation," "northern dough-faces," &c.—a beautiful party to weep over the "man worship" of the Democracy! Here is Gen. Taylor "*retoing*" every measure contended for by the whigs, and the whigs in obedience to the "*one man power*" surrendering them without a murmur. Here is Gen. Taylor, the owner of *three hundred slaves*, without avowing a principle in common with the whigs, "dictating" in true Southern style, to the revilers of "dough-faceism"—making them eat their own words and stultify themselves before the people. What is this but "man worship," pray? What is such submission but the quintessence of "dough-facedness?" Is there one among the General's *three hundred slaves* that ever manifested half the disgusting submission which a large majority of the whigs of the NORTH exhibit just now in his support?—We doubt it! Slaves though they be, and ignorant, their animal instinct teaches them more self-respect than is exhibited in whig support of a man who has thus contemptuously spurned their embrace, except upon his own terms! This, then, is why they do not, and *dare not*, publish his letters! They are afraid of the rank and file of the party—they dare not give the people light, and would much rather give them "hard cider" than Gen. Taylor's letters.

$7 30.—Gen. Taylor, the Whig candidate for the Presidency, worth half a million of property and owner of 280 slaves, refused to receive letters from his friends, because they do not *pay the postage!* His last quarter's postage, covering the period of the two National Conventions, in one of which *he* was nominated for the *Presidency*, amounted to the *enormous sum* of $7,30. It would take *seventeen years*, at this rate, for old Zack's postage to amount to *one* of his slaves. Yet so penurious is he that he chooses to *repudiate* his postage and *save the niggers!*

☞ When told of his nomination, Mr. Filmore says he felt so weak that "you might have knocked me down with a feather." He'll hardly have strength enough to stand till the democrats give him the final knock down in November.

☞ Gen TAYLOR'S letter of acceptance comes like drawing a tooth. It certainly travels by a slow coach, as it is now six weeks since the nomination; but the poor whigs are anxiously waiting to know *whether he will accept* their nomination *as a whig.*

FEDERALS IN THE DUMPS.—The federals are dreadfully down in the mouth—nothing works to their advantage. They thought they saw a glimmer of day light when Mr. Van Buren, was nominated, but Mr. Greeley's declaration that Massachusetts and Vermont would go for him instead of Taylor, and when they saw that in Ohio, nine-tenths of his support must come from the federal, if he gets up an electoral ticket, they are down—down, derry, down!

☞ Hon. V. N. Lothrop, Attorney General of Michigan, is not in favor of Van Buren, as represented by the sore-heads. He is active and earnest in support of Cass and Butler—as ever, a staunch democrat.

THE WHIG STATE CONVENTION, for the nomination of a candidate for Governor, is to be held at Harrisburg on Thursday, August 31—the day after the Democratic convention. Always behind—and likely always to remain so.

GAMBLING.—The New Orleans Delta gives an account of a victim of a gambling house in that city, who, getting in a rage at his bad luck, knocked over the table, and discovered divers wires, by means of which, intelligence was conveyed to the player, in order to enable him to plunder his victim more effectually.

THE GAZETTE'S ATTACK UPON JUDGE THOMPSON.

The most rascally piece of misrepresentation we have ever seen, (and we have seen some on the part of our opponents that would make a penitentiary convict blush,) is that of the *Gazette's* of Judge Thompson's vote on the resolutions which passed the House a short time since, and which we noticed last week, declaring "that the Constitution of the United States vests in Congress the power to appropriate money to open and improve harbors, and remove obstructions from navigable Rivers, in all cases where such improvements are necessary to the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations or the commerce among the States," and "that the interests of our national commerce, the common defence, and general welfare of the United States, require a judicious exercise of the foregoing powers." It is not denied by the *Gazette* that Judge Thompson voted for resolutions embodying such views—it is not denied that he has faithfully labored to procure appropriations for such objects—but because he did not feel at liberty or did not choose to cast his vote for another resolution, which to say the least of it, was entirely out of place and uncalled for, and which every body knows was interpolated for party purposes—to gratify the vindictive spleen of whigery—the paper has the effrontery to charge upon Judge Thompson opposition to harbor improvements. For what object was the resolution censuring President Polk introduced, if not for party purposes, It made the affirmation of Congress that the Constitution conferred the powers named in the first two, no stronger! It proved neither that the President was wrong or Congress was *right*, and so far as opinion went, the first two covered the whole ground. Why then was the resolution of censure introduced, if not for party purposes. Although we did not agree, and neither did Judge Thompson, with the President in his vetoes of the appropriation bills, we never had the least doubt that he was actuated by a conscientious regard to what he believed the plain letter of the Constitution. If that sacred instrument is blind on this subject, amend it. Go to the people and show them where it is defective, exhibit your amendments, and thus in a proper way remove the evil. But do not attempt, in a sneaking, underhanded manner like this, to cast censure upon a conscientious and able public servant, for doing what he is solemnly sworn to do—maintain the constitution inviolate? That Judge Thompson would vote against such a *base* attempt, those who know him best, were well assured. Like others, with less nerve, he could very readily have dodged the question, but conscious of the rectitude of his course and the purity of his motives, he preferred to meet the question and record his vote upon such a resolution. For that vote we honor him as much as we would have despised him had he truckled to whig dictation and voted for all the resolutions. But what is the object of the Gazette in misrepresenting the position of Judge Thompson on this question. Can he seriously expect the people to believe that, after three years of faithful service, in which he has labored unremittingly to procure appropriations for harbors, *he is not*

POLITICAL TRASH.—Last week the Editor of the *Gazette* made a proposition that if we would publish a certain article which he named, he would lay before his readers the celebrated "blood hound" letter of Gen. Taylor.—We accepted the proposition. He has fulfilled his part of the contract, and we now fulfil ours. The following is the article.

"Are you in favor of protection, General?"

"If you are a Northern man, I refer you to my letter to the Indiana Convention in 1843; but if you are a Southern man, you will find my opinions embodied in my recent votes and speeches in the Senate."

"Are you for or against the Wilmot Proviso, General?"

"If you are a Northern man, I refer you to the edition of my life just published in the Globe office for the North; but if you are a Southern man you will find some very good reading in the edition of my life published in the same office for the South."

"Do you approve or disapprove the annexation of Texas, General?"

"If you are an anti-annexation man, I refer you to the Detroit Advertiser for proof that I opposed the project most warmly; but if you are an annexation man, you will find my views very satisfactorily set forth in my votes and speeches in favor of that measure."

"Are you for or against the dynasty of Louis Phillippe, General?"

"If you are a Louis Phillippe man, you will be so good as to read my book on the French King and Court; but if you are an anti-Louis Phillippe man, I will send you a package of my late speeches in favor of the French Revolution.

"Are you for or against the improvement of rivers and lake harbors, General?"

"The noise and confusion would prevent my answer from being heard, if I were to tell you."

Is n't this very convincing? Remember, too, it is selected by the Editor of the *Gazette*, as the most *available* ammunition in his cartridge box against our candidate. Remember, too, that it is an irresponsible newspaper article, and does not contain a word of truth, direct or by insinuation. The first insinuation that Gen. Cass has advocated both sides of the tariff question, the Gazette knows to be *false!* The records show he never voted for the Wilmot proviso, and however much he may have sympathized with the agitators of that project, when he saw that it was seized upon by designing and desperate demagogues for the purpose of self-aggrandizement and personal revenge for fancied wrongs, he, like a true patriot, ranged himself on the side of the Union, and recorded his vote against it. Subsequent reflection and investigation confirmed him in the opinion that his votes on this question were right. And this he frankly owns in his letter to Mr. Nicholson of Tennessee. The insinuation that he was opposed to the annexation of Texas, is equally false—the authority referred to, the Detroit *Advertiser*, a whig paper, is sufficient evidence of this. The slur at Gen. Cass on account of his book entitled, "France, her King and Court," is not worthy of notice—there is nothing in that work unworthy an American at the time it was written; when Louis Phillippe was the most popular monarch in Europe. There is one circumstance, however, we cannot help noticing in this connection. How long is it since these *same men* who now slur Gen. Cass for speaking of Louis Phillippe as *the* whole world spoke of him at that time, *denounced* Gen. Jackson for forcing this same Louis Phillippe to pay the twenty-five million indemnity! *Then* Louis Phillippe was a most proper nice man—a jewel of a king—and Gen. Jackson and the Democratic party the most ungrateful ingrates in the world. Does the Gazette think people have forgot this? Does it imagine this circumstance is obliterated entirely? Who then were the apologists and eulogizers of "France, her King and Court" but these same whigs, who now, after a lapse of a number of years, find something very awful in Gen. Cass' book. Hypocrites that ye are, do you think these things are obliterated from the minds of the people—from the records of the nation? What party in this country has truckled to royalty more than these same whigs? Look at your Websters, your Biddles, and the like! Look at one half of Maine surrendered, basely surrendered, to unjust British demands. But it is useless to pursue the subject—the history of the past records the base truckling of the leaders of this party to foreign dictation; in letters of fire, and, to use a favorite expression of the *Gazette*, it will stick to them as closely as the poisoned "shirt of Nessus." The remaining insinuation is fully and triumphantly answered by Gen. Cass' recorded votes in the Senate. It may be that we have devoted more space to these frivolous and childish charges than we ought. We are aware that we might have answered a *fool* according to his folly, and been justified in so doing, but there are others besides the Editor of the Gazette who are interested in *this matter*. Let this be our apology.

STILL LABORING UNDER INSANITY.—We are under the painful necessity of announcing that the unfortunate "Esq." of the *Commercial* still labors under the hallucination of mind, noticed some time since. Whether like his *cousin*, that *unfortunate* damsel "Lucy Neal," the doctors have given him up or not, we have no means of ascertaining, as his wet-nurse and physician, the redoubtable gentleman who officiated in 1844, at the accouchment of the said "Miss Lucy," keeps him closely guarded. We see, however, by the last number of that sheet that his insanity has taken a new turn. Instead now of imagining that every body is attempting to "demolish" him, and take away his "tolerable spirits," upon which he appears to set so much store, he has *imbibed* the notion that he is a painter—not a house and sign painter, reader; not by a *jug full*—but a delineator of persons and things, a sketcher of bipeds and quadrupeds. And upon the well known law of nature, *that like begets like*, he has presented his readers in his last number, with a "pen and ink sketch" of himself and employer. And herein is exhibited one of the curious phases of his madness. While he draws, with a master hand, his own *portrait*, he imagines all the time it is that of somebody else. Poor fellow! Weekly he goes through the same pantomine of exhibiting himself in all his *naked* deformity, without even the trouble of removing his inexpressibles, and thinks the public are gazing upon another. Aside from the disgust such an exhibition is looked upon by the public, we do not know that we can object—besides, when a *monkey* is paid for showing his a—ntics, even if he is a little cracked and only gets three cents for the operation, his keepers ought to compell him to fulfill their contract.

GOOD ADVICE.—The *Gazette* says the whigs "should imitate their opponents in devotion and energy, and, *like them, stand by their principles* and candidates with unswerving faithfulness." That is excellent advice, aside from the very important admissions it contains. Our cotemporary admits, in so many words, that we succeed by standing by our principles; and let us whisper it in his ear, we stand by our candidate only because they are *pledged* to carry out our principles! Not so, however, with the whigs—they succeeded in 1840 because they stood by their candidates, but *both* their candidates were not pledged to stand by their principles. In fact principle was a thing little thought of in that campaign. In '44 they stood by their "principles and candidates with unswerving faithfulness," and the result proved that they were neither acceptable to the American people. What would have been the result, had they pursued the same course in this campaign, of course, we cannot know—but the signs of the times indicate that they would have presented an unbroken front from the Rio Grande to the Penobscot; and in the distracted state of our party in New York, the result would have been doubtful. But they did not do this—in an evil hour they listened to the siren song of "availibility," and forsook "their principles and their candidates," and coalesced with Nativism.—Their party is distracted—Ohio, New York, and New England is in open rebellion, and the result is no longer doubtful! The Free soil movement, out of the State of New York, will take ten whigs for one democrat, and thus give us three or four whig states, which we otherwise would not have got, and enable us to do without New York, and thus vindicate again the policy of standing by "principles and candidates."

COUNTY CONVENTION.—We call attention to the fact that to-morrow (Saturday) evening, the delegates are to be chosen to the County Convention which will assemble on Monday next. It is not necessary to urge a general attendance, as its importance is obvious to all.

☞ The Pennsylvanian says that Capt. Bennett, of the 1st Pennsylvanians, who left home a decided whig, comes back a democrat

By Magnetic Telegraph.

Dispatches for the Tri-Weekly Observer.

NEW YORK, August 3—7, P. M

The Market for flour is buoyant, and for desirable brands 12½ cents above yesterday's rates. The transactions add up at 2000 bbls., at $5a5 25 for common and good brands Western; State $5 37a5 50; for pure Genesee, $5 62½a6 00; for Fancy $6 50a7 25; for Extra, including sales of 1500 bbls. round hoop Ohio, $5,a6 12½.

WHEAT.—700 bush. St. Louis, sold at $1; 1600 bush. new Delaware, at $1 06½.

CORN.—Round at 60c, mixed 54a55c.

OATS—Northern 45a46.

WASHINGTON, August, 3, 1848.

SENATE.—In the absence of the Vice President, Mr. Atchison presided. Several messages were received from the President in answer to resolutions passed several days since, enclosing the proceedings of Gen. Pillow, 3000 copies of which were ordered to be printed.

The House bill for the organization of a territorial government in Oregon, was received and read twice. Mr. Clayton expressed the hope that the bill would be referred to the appropriate committee. In the House, he said, Southern members objected to it, as *surrendering* too much to the North.

In the House, the army appropriation bill was taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Ashmun in the chair. Mr. Marsh made a speech on the Northern side, and in the course of his remarks, said he had authority for saying slavery now existed in Oregon. Wilmot followed in a speech in favor of his Proviso—he was willing slavery should exist where it now is, but warned Congress against extending it over territory now free.

Crosier and Gentry, of Tennessee, defended the course of the House in rejecting the Compromise.

Bowden and Birdsell also spoke. Both Houses were in session when this report left,

NEW YORK, August 2—3, P. M.

CONGRESS.—In the general appropriation bill, $50,000 for improvement of the Savanah river, was not stricken out.

There was a collision on the Camden and Amboy rail road yesterday—31 cars injured, but no person hurt.

The Telegraph is open to Galena, Illinois.

A large Free soil meeting was held in Jersey city last evening.

NEW YORK MARKET.—Flour in good demand. Supply limited. Sales 3000 bbls. at $4 87a$5 for common, and $5 12a$6 for good to extra.

Corn, 52a60c for round, 55 for mixed. Sales 10,000 bu.

Rye 70c.

Oats 45a46c.

Wheat, sales 6,000 bu. Ohio, at $1 08, 2,000 Wisconsin at 80c.

Pork and Lard quiet.

Ashes $5 12a$6.

Whiskey 22½a23. Sales 200 bbls.

BUFFALO, August 2, 3 P. M.

The stock of flour and wheat is light. Sales of flour small at $4 25 to 4 50.

Wheat sold last evening to the extent of 2000 bushels new Ohio at 91 cts.

Corn in moderate request at 41a41½. Sales 5000 bus. at 41 and 42.

Oats quiet.

Pork selling at $10, for No. 1 mess, $6 50a6 75 for prime.

Flax seed $1 06½.

High wines 19½a20.

Salt $1 10.

BUFFALO MARKETS, July 31—3, P. M.

The upward tendency continues in the produce market—flour sold this morning at $4 25a4 50, for good and extra brands. Not much doing, however.

Wheat inactive at nominal prices.

Corn, active sales—2,000 bu. afloat, at 41; 2500 bu. very choice, afloat, at 42.

Oats scarce and nominal.

No change in provisions.

Highwines 19½.

Salt $1 10.

ANTI-TAYLOR-WHIG DEMONSTRATION IN NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—We have before us in the Springfield Republican, a Taylor paper, says the Albany *Argus*, the proceedings of an anti-Taylor whig demonstration at Northampton. The Republican's correspondent concedes that there were some 700 persons present. Three delegates were chosen to Buffalo. The speakers were Dr. W. Allen, E. R. Hoar, Dr. S. J. W. Tabor, Rev. Mr. Lovejoy, and Mr. Payne of Providence. Though intended to be a gathering of those opposed to Taylor and Cass, the sore-headed whigs appear to have been the chief performers. The liberty party had a seperate meeting at the same aplce and same day.

THE AUGUST ELECTIONS.—On Monday the 7th of August, Elections will be held in five States of our Union as follows:

Kentucky—Governor, Lt. and Legislature;

Indiana—Legislature only;

Illinois—Governor, Members of Congress and Legislature;

Missouri—Governor, Members of Congress and Legislature;

Iowa—Members of Congress and Legislature;

North Carolina elects Governor and Legislature on the first Thursday (3d) of August and is of course the first to be heard from.

TAYLOR AT HOME.—The New Orleans *Delta*, neutral, assures us that even at Baton Rouge, the residence of General Taylor, "the *party lines* are drawn as closely as elsewhere, and Taylor Democrats and Cass Whigs are as *scarce* in Baton Rouge, as in other parts of the country."

CONVERTS TO TAYLORISM.—The *Pennsylvanian*, in noticing the claim set up by the whig press that Hon. Calvin Blythe, Wm. B. Potts, Esq., of Scuylkill, and Hon. John C. Bucher, of Harrisburgh, were converts to Taylorism, says, so far as Judges Blythe and Butcher are concerned, we have every assurance that *neither* will support Taylor, now that he has made himself the Federal candidate—the former has stated that he would not vote for him, and the latter has too long been identified with the Democratic party not to sustain it now. W. B. Potts, of Orwigsburg, never was a Democrat, but a true and consistent whig. It is believed that he voted for Polk, in 1844, but, if so, it was not because he regarded himself a member of the Democratic party.

The converts to Taylor in this State are all of this character, and bear about as much comparison with the number that have declared for Cass and Butler, as single spies to whole battalions.

COOL, VERY!—Speaking of Corwin's recent speech in the Senate, the *Gazette* says: "Never before has Slavery been exhibited in a darker light—never has its God-hating enormities and Heaven blighting tendencies been more eloquently and forcibly portrayed." That's decidedly cool, is n't it, when we consider the fact that the candidate of its author participates in the "God-hating enormities and Heaven-blighting tendencies" of Slavery, by holding about three hundred of his fellow men in bondage.

The Chambersburg Whig says—"The administration folks are peculiar in their tastes. In 1840, we gave them a general who had whipped the "red coats" and they called him a granny. In 1840, they bring forward a General who has surrendered to the "red coats" and they pronounce him a hero.

We clip the above from the Philadelphia *North American* that the Democracy may see to what a low depth of infamy whigery is compelled to descend in order to vilify and traduce Gen. Cass. Not a school boy in the land but that knows the base insinuation contained in the above paragraph to be *false*.

☞ An exchange paper says among his other high sounding titles, the King of Ava has that of "Lord of Twenty-four Umbrellas." That beats the "Esq." of the Commercial, we guess. Matthew will have to add to to the "Esq." A. S. S., before he comes up to his cousin, the "King of Ava."

CHEERING FOR OUR CAUSE.

We are permitted, says the Pennsylvanian, to make the following extract from a letter, written at St. Louis, on the 10th inst., by a gentleman from Baltimore to his friend. The writer has been traveling on business since the first of June, through the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indian, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri; and, to his letter on business, adds the following postscript:

"Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, are certain for Cass and Butler, by large majorities. The Whigs generally are lukewarm and indifferent. Many of them declare they will never vote for another *'non-committal John Tyler.'*—Gen. Taylor, as a politician, is considered 'small potatoes' in the great West. His nomination fell upon the western Whigs like a wet blanket. They had cleared their throats for a tremendous hurrah for 'that same old coon,' Henry Clay, and when the nomination of Taylor came among them, their disappointment was deep and damning to to the cause of whigery. The Whigs upon the river boats, generally speaking, yield Tennessee to the Democrats, and say Kentucky will go for the Democratic nominees. The Democrats all look 'heads up,' —the whigs look 'eyes down'"

COMBS BEAT.—Gen. Combs will have to knock under to Corwin—that gentleman, in giving a description of old Rough and Ready, a few days ago, says a cotemporary, represented him as a man possessing an iron constitution, able to endure all the hardships incident to a military life, and at the same time fatten upon the privations of comfort. "He has not," remarked the swarthy senator, "slept beneath a roof for four years; his belly and back are covered with *ticks*, and his legs and arms with *moss*." We think Corwin entitled to *the hat!*

☞ It is curious that Gen. Taylor, who has "no concealment," should request the Maryland independents "not to publish" his letter!

ANOTHER WHIG BOLTER.—Hon. S. D. Culver, Whig representative in Congress of the Washington District, New York, is out in a long letter to the Washington County Journal, defining his position on the subject of the Presidency. He avows himself "among the *many* Whigs who hesitate to swallow Gen. Taylor;" and prominent among these, he names Daniel Webster, Tom Corwin, Gov. Seward, Judge McLean, and Henry Clay.—Gen. Taylor himself, he says, hesitates about endorsing his own nomination—not having yet accepted as the candidate of the whig party.

A PORTRAIT DRAWN BY A MASTER HAND.—The following portrait of the Taylor party was painted by Mr. Giddings, Member of Congess from Ohio. It is perfect in all its parts, and will be readily recognized in this vicinity.

"The whigs who have got up this movement in favor of Gen. Taylor, and knowing him to be in favor of *extending slavery*, are men of desperate fortunes, who have become anxious *to share in the spoils of office, they are men who would sell their country, their party and their GOD, for an ephemerial success*—or to enable them to bask in the sunshine of Executive favor. They have underrated the intelligence of the people. They believe the masses to be as politically corrupt as those who mislead them. Time will demonstrate their error."

A CONTRAST WELL CARRIED OUT.—The rich have the most meat; the poor the best appetite.—The rich lie the softest; the poor sleep the soundest. The rich have delicacies; the poor have health.—The rich are afraid of losing; the poor have nothing to fear. The rich dread the midnight robber; the poor have no apprehensions of being robbed.

"EXTENSION OF SLAVERY."—The charge so often made in the Federal and Barnburner papers, that Gen. Cass is in *favor of extending Slavery to Territories now free*, IS UNTRUE. He denies the power of congoess to take action upon the subject in any way, either to *establish or prohibit* slavery, and is in favor of leaving the whole question to the decision of the people.—[*Owego Gazette.*

☞ GEN WORTH has arrived at New Orleans. GEN WOOL and staff were at Brazos on the 15th inst., awaiting transportation. The public property has all been withdrawn from Vera Cruz, and the final evacuation was expected to take place about the 1st of August. There was a good deal of sickness among the volunteers. This news is dated Augusta, Georgia, July 24th, and we presume, reached that city by telegraph from New Orleans on that or the preceding day.

☞ **To the Ladies.**—The most pleasant and effectual ANTI-BILLIOUS and Spring medicine is *Dr. G. Benjamin Smith's* Sugar Coated Indian Pills. This matchless remedy is recommended by the Matron of the Naval Hospital, N. Y. and thousands of Families. No pills have given so general satisfaction.

☞ Be sure and get the *Genuine* with my name written with a pen on the bottom of the box, G. BENJ. SMITH.

Carter & Brother and Burton & Perkins are Agents, and sold in every town in the country. 1m30

How singular it is that the men who make money the fastest, whose wares are sought for and paid for, by the whole universe, who roll up their hundreds of thousands of dollars in 10 or 20 years; how singular it is, that these very men are said to be dealing in "humbug" or Patent medicines. A new article is put forth by Vaughn! Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture, for instance: it sells and cures: hark! "another humbug" is heard. The Sales of the Great American Remedy, Vaughn's Lithontriptic, swell to an enormous amount; people are still cured; tens of thousands have received benefit from its use; still "humbug" is heard, and the patrons of this medicine look around to discover where the constant yelping comes from—alas! from the "medical Faculty" who like little dogs barking at the moon, still keep it up, while the moon shines on. See Great American Remedy, in our columns, hear the Agents stories of Vaughn's medicines.

☞ BETTER DIE THAN LIVE, if I am to be tortured from day to day with this horrible Ague, exclaims the poor sufferer whose life has become a burden from the racking paroxysms of an intermittent, and whose confidence in human aid is destroyed by the failure of remedies to produce the promised relief.—Such has been the situation of thousands who are now rejoicing in all the blessings of health from the use of Dr. Osgood's India Cholagogue. In no instance does it fail of effecting a speedy and permanent cure. For sale by the proprietor's agent.

New Goods.

I HAVE just received a splendid assortment of Lawns, Linen Ginghams, Dotted white Swiss Mulls, Colored Emb'd Swiss Mulls, White watered Silks, Col'd Satins, Col'd Silk Velvet, Bonnet Ribbons, Col'd Silk-Velvet Ribbons, assorted Silk Fringes and Gimps, Gents' Italian Cravats, Ladies' French worked Collars, Gale Linen and Mull Edgings, Silk Emb'd Vestings, Shawls, &c. &c., which will be sold for cash cheaper than ever.
August 4, 1848. H. CADWELL.

OPPOSITION.

OUR cigar case is constantly supplied with the very choicest quality of El. Sol, Principe, Havana, Sheroots, Esculapius, La Norma, La Articudad, and Regalia Cigars, direct from the manufacturers, and warranted free from any kind of *dangerous drugs* or essences. [Aug. 2.] H. COOK.

A Few Days Only.

MR. RCKWOOD, Daguerreotypist, will remain at his rooms over the Erie Bank, for a few days more, for the purpose of accommodating those who may wish to procure likenesses of this kind. Those who wish a perfect fac-simile of themselves or friends, would do well to call immediately. Rooms second story, directly over Erie Bank.
Erie, July 17, 1848. cod3d2

Notice.

DR. HUNTER, having established himself permanently in the village of Weigleville, will be found ready to attend all calls in his profession. From his long experience in *Medical Practice*, he feels confident that he can give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. DR. C. HUNTER.
Weigleville, July 31, 1848. 13

STRAY MARE.—Broke out of the enclosure of the subscriber, in Greene township, Monday evening last, a dark bay mare, black mane and tail, with a star in the forehead, about 8 years old A liberal reward will be given for the return of the mare, or for any information where she may be found.
Greene, August 4, 1848. H. O. ROOT.

Lime! Lime!

PRICE, ALWAYS 25 CENTS.

FRESH LIME constantly on hand and for sale at Freeport, North East, by A. POPE & Co.
August 4, 1848. w2m12

New Covered Buggy for Sale.

WE desire to sell a new and good Covered Wagon, or would exchange it for a good, young horse. Enquire at Erie Foundry. LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.
August 4, 1848.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Sarrel Bissel, late of Greenfield township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, notice is hereby given, to all persons indebted in any manner to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement. JAMES WILSON,
July 21, 1848.—6tw of Greenfield, Administrator.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a Bank, to be called "The Canal Bank of Erie, with a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, with privilege of increasing it to Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, with all the usual Banking privileges, to be located in the Borough and county of Erie, State of Pennsylvania.
Erie, July 15, 1848. 9

James C. Marshall, H. Cadwell, C. M. Tibbals, Benj. Tomlinson, Smith Jackson, Thomas H. Sill, James Williams, Wm. A. Galbraith, Chas. B. Wright, George Kellogg, Jos. M. Sterrett, P. Metcalf, Samuel Hays, John C. Beebe, Carson Graham, John A Tracy, William Kelley, J. B. Williams, Wm. S. Lane, J. H. Fullerton.

NEW CONCERN.

THE subscriber, having purchased the entire stock of Merchandise lately owned by W. C. & R. P. Hulbert, respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally, and hopes that good goods, fair prices and endeavors to please, will meet with a share of custom. Lard Oil, of first quality, by the Barrel, at reduced price. RICH'D O. HULBERT.
Erie, July 26, 1848

TURPENTINE and Linseed Oil, raw and boiled, by the barrel or gallon, for sale by BURTON & PERKINS.
July 11, 1848.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!

NEW YORK CANTON TEA COMPANY'S AGENCY,

No. 1, Perry Block, State St., Erie, Pa.

真眼熙
正生珠

T. W. MOORE,

WOULD respectfully invite the attention of the Tea-drinking inhabitants of this city and vicinity to the *Canton Tea Company's Superior Teas*—subject in all cases to be returned if not approved of. Among which may be found:

GREENS.

Good YOUNG HYSON,	$0 50	per lb.
Fine do	63	"
No. 2 Fragrant do	75	"
No 3 very Fine do	1 00	"
Good HYSON,	75	"
Very Fine do	1 00	"
Good HYSON SKIN,	50	"
Good IMPERIAL,	75	"
Very Fine do	1 00	"
Extra Fine do	1 25	"
Good GUNPOWDER,	75	"
Fine do	1 25	"

BLACKS.

No 1 SOUCHONG,	$0 50	per lb.
No 2 do	63	"
Fine do	75	"
Fragrant POWCHONG,	various prices,	
CONGO,	various prices,	
Fine OOLONG,	50	"
Very Fine do	75	"
Extra Fine do	1 00	"
NINGYONG,	various prices.	
HOWQUA, or finest Black Tea imported,	1 00	"

☞ TAKE NOTICE!—The Canton Tea Company are the exclusive venders of the superior Black Tea called "HOWQUA'S MIXTURE."

Every package, (in addition to its containing full weight independent of the wrapper,) bears the stamp of neatness and elegance, and the Teas therein are so thoroughly secured from light and air, that their quality and power will remain unimpaired in any climate. For sale at No 1, Perry Block.

ARRIVAL OF SPLENDID GOODS

At the Watch, Clock, and Jewelry Store of

G. LOOMIS & Co.

HAVING made large additions to our former stock by recent purchases in New York, and extended our business for the manufacture and sale of work in our line, we shall in a few days be prepared to accommodate the public with a good assortment which, for quantity, quality and cheapness, has never been excelled, if equalled, in this city.

The stock comprises clocks, watches, Jewelry, lamps, girandoles, looking glasses plated and britannia ware, Bohemian ware, musical instruments, gold pens, fine cuttlery, Steel Work, together with numerous fashionable articles, suitable for the Summer and Fall trade. Particulars hereafter, when at least a *look* will be expected at the goods.

N B. All kinds of clocks, watches and Jewelry repaired in the best manner by experienced workmen. Also, seal and other engraving done on short notice.

State street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel, and one door below Spafford's Bookstore. Erie, July 1, 1848.

BLACK, Blue and Brown Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans, for sale as cheap as the cheapest, at
GEORGE SELDEN & SON'S.
June 10, 1848. No. 5, Cheapside.

New Store--New Goods.

THE subscribers have removed their stock of Goods to No. 5, Cheapside, one door South of Messrs. Tibbals & Dewey, where they are now receiving a general assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Groceries, Iron, Nails, &c., which have been purchased lately at reduced prices, in the Eastern Cities. The Goods were purchased cheap and will be sold cheap, and would invite their old customers and the public to call and examine quality and prices. GEO. SELDEN & SON.
(May 27)

HOUSE TRIMMINGS—A good assortment of all kinds of Locks, and House Trimmings to be had unusually cheap, of
June 10. C. B. WRIGHT

WOOL! WOOL!!

THE subscribers having entered into partnership in the manufacturing business, are ready to manufacture wool into cloth at the Yankee Town Mills, on the following terms, viz: For cash, steel-mixed, Black, Brown, and Snuff colors for 28cts. per yard. Cassimeres 32cts. Sattinetts 33cts., White Flannel, from the loom, 26cts., Dressed Flannel and Blankets 25 cts. per yard. We will also manufacture on the shares, as usual. We will card and spin wool into Yarn for from 15 to 18cts per pound, according to quality. We have also a quantity of Cloths and Sattinetts on hand which we will sell to customers for Wool. Wool to be carded into rolls, 3cts pound, for 28cts per lb. The above prices are for cash, and no grumbling. We also keep on hand an excellent article of pumps which we will exchange for wool or any thing a farm can raise.
Mill Creek, May 27. H. N. HILL, GEORGE HILL.

Harborcreek Woollen Factory.

THE proprietors of this establishment, having made considerable addition to their machinery which is all new and of the best kind, and having experienced workmen in all the different branches of their business, are ready to exchange cloth for wool, or manufacture for pay, by the yard, on reasonable terms. They have on hand a large quantity of different kinds of cloth, flannels, blankets, shawls, cassimeres, and tweeds, as well as light summer wear of different bodies and qualities, to exchange for wool. We give one yard of cloth for 2½ pounds of wool, as goodas the wool will make.

Carding and Cloth-Dressing done as usual.

All *kinds of produce* taken for pay, and a liberal discount Cash.

P S—We are preparing to make Broadcloth.
RHODES, CASS & Co.
Formerly Thornton & Co
LEVI L. TATE.
Harborcreek, May 1848

ERIE MARBLE FACTORY.

THE subscriber would inform his old customers and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the Marble business at the old stand on Ninth Street, between State and Peach, nearly opposite the Academy, where he will keep on hand at all times, a large stock, consisting of the different varieties of white and variegated marble, suitable for grave-stones, (set in sockets or without,) Tomb-tables, monuments, &c. Those wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine stock and prices. As I am not to be undersold, I pledge myself to furnish anything in my line, from 15 to 25 per cent less than it can be had of the traveling agents for Eastern Factories.
Erie, July 8, 1848. 1y9 J. R. COCHRAN.

MORE LIGHT.—New style Solar Lamps, Camphene and Lard Suspending and Side Lamps, Girandoles, Plated, Branch, and other Candlesticks, at G. LOOMIS & Co's,
Erie, July 14, 1848. nearly opposite the Eagle.

LOOKING GLASSES.—Just opening, a splendid lot of Gilt and Mahogany Frames of various sizes and prices, all warranted to improve the looks, by G. LOOMIS & Co.,
Erie, July 14, 1848. State street.

SPECTACLES of Gold, Silver, and German Silver Frames, an extensive assortment of concave and convex. Also, the celebrated Perifocal Spectacle, superior to any in use.
G. LOOMIS & Co.,
July 14, 1848. State street.

GOLD AND SILVER ARTICLES.—An extensive variety of Breast-Pins, Bracelets, Rings, Lockets, Chains, Pencils &c., of the latest styles. Also, Mammoth and other Gold Pens of the different makers, Silver Pencils, Brooches, and Head Ornaments. In short, the public will find more things than the Printers tell for, as it's not intended to over-rate the stock; still we would add that Microscopes, for magnifying *small* objects, can be found as usual at G. LOOMIS & Co.'s,
July 14, 1848. State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

TIME IN GREAT VARIETY.—Clocks of different kinds, including Kirk's Marine Clock, a late invention. Also, Gold and Silver Watches, a fine assortment to select a good time-keeper from, for sale very low, at G. LOOMIS & Co.'s,
July 14, 1848. State street.

SILVER WARE.—Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons, Tongs, Ladles, Forks, Butter and Fruit Knives always on hand or manufactured to order. Silver warranted equal to coin, and no charge for engraving. G. LOOMIS & Co.,
July 14, 1848. nearly opposite the Eagle.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—A large assortment of Guitars, Accordeons, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Clarionets, Drums and Fifes. Guitar, Violin, and Bass Viol Strings, Pegs, &c.
G. LOOMIS & Co.,
July 14, 1848. State street.

WATER LIME.—50 Bbls just received on consignment by
[June 1] C. B. WRIGHT.

RAKES.—25 doz. Rakes for sale at the manufacturer's prices, by C. B. WRIGHT.

SHINGLES.—A good article kept constantly on hand on the corner, by C. B. Wright.
July 11, 1848.

FRESH consignment of Pekin Teas, at the agency, No. 5, Reed House. BURTON & PERKINS.
July 11, 1848.

Country Merchants,

SUPPLIED with Dr. Jayne's Medicines and the India Cholagogue at wholesale prices, by the agents,
July 14, 1848. BURTON & PERKINS.

WHITE LEAD, Pittsburg and Buffalo Red Lead, Litharge, Venitian Red &c. &c., for sale cheap by
July 11, 1848. BURTON & PERKINS.

Lumber Wanted.

I WILL pay CASH for 500,000 feet of Hemlock Lumber, delivered at my dock in Erie. Bills will be given for the find wanted Also for any quantity of Popular, Cucumber, White Oak, White Ash, Cherry, Chestnut and common Pine Lumber.
Erie, April 22, 1848. WM. TRUESDAIL.

North East Woolen Factory.

7000 YARDS of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Sattinetts, Blankets, Flannels, are now ready to be exchanged for wool at the following rates: For plain full cloth, one yard for 2¼ lbs. of wool; Cassimeres 2½ lbs., to the yard. We will also manufacture during the season, Black, Brown, Steel-mixed cloth at 28 cts. per yard, Cassimeres of the same colors at 30 cts. and white flannel at 18 and 23 cts. per yard.
North East, June 10, 1848. STEVENS & JOWETT.

NEW GOODS

THE subscribers are just receiving a very full stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS consisting of almost every variety of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware* and *Crockery*, all of which have been purchased at unusual low rates and will be sold as low as at any other House in Erie. They invite their old customers, Ladies and Gentlemen, and the Public generally, to call and examine their assortment before purchasing elsewhere J. HUGHES & Co.
4 tic, June 10, 1848.

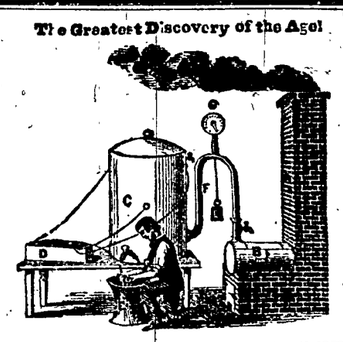
Erie Money Wanted.

ERIE MONEY received at *par* for Goods, at the *lowest rates* they can be bought in the Borough for any other kind of funds. Call at METCALF'S,
July 14, 1848. No. 1, Reed House.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

THIS day opening, a great variety of Dress Goods, comprising in part the fashionable Silk and Linen Tissues, and Goat's Hair Shalleys, Grenadenes, shaded Barages, Robe de Gauze, Swiss obes, changeable Poil de Chevers, French Jaconett Plaids, Swiss and dotted Lawns, together with an unusual variety of cheap fast colored Lawns and Ginghams all of which I can an will sell as cheap as the cheapest, at my store, opposite the Eagle Hotel.
Erie, April 25, 1848. C. B. WRIGHT. 50

The Greatest Discovery of the Age!



DR. TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT.

THIS is the first attempt to combine the ELECTRIC or MAGNETIC FLUID with powerful vegetable Extracts in the form of an ointment—to be applied externally for the removal of disease. The almost unlimited success it has met with, stamps it at once the GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. It is constantly effecting cures of the utmost importance. The most incredulous are CONVINCED—the most fastidious are compelled to believe in the power and virtue of this great remedy.

It is universally admitted to be the MOST WONDERFUL COMBINATION KNOWN to the WORLD for the IMMEDIATE RELIEF of disease and pain.

It never fails while there remains sufficient life to restore a natural and healthy action to the capillary vessels of the body, and to *equalize the circulation of the blood*. By this means, *a controlling power is gained over the most malignant forms of* DISEASE, that cannot be obtained from any other remedy. Such is the power of this combination that it penetrates to every portion of the human frame; every bone and muscle, vein, nerve and ligament is searched out and made sensible of purifying and healing influence.—Hence, it opes as readily with *internal* as external diseases.

Numerous instances are on record where this remedy has restored health to patients so near the grave that the most powerful internal remedies failed to produce any effect. Such has frequently been the case in INFLAMMATION of the BOWELS—no patient ever need die with this disease where the Magnetic Ointment can be obtained. That dangerous epidemic known as the PATRID ERYSIPELAS, can always be cured by this remedy.

For INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM, this Ointment is the most complete remedy ever prepared.

In 20 cases out of 100, it *will afford entire relief* to the worst cases of NERVOUS HEADACHE *in thirty minutes*.

For Nervous diseases this remedy is of immense value.

Affections of the spine, Rheumatism, Lameness, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Croup, Chills, Cholera Morbus, Ague in the face or breast, Burns, Scald Head, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Inflamed Eyes, Fever Sores, &c., will be immediately relieved by the use of this remedy.

DR. BINGHAM'S CERTIFICATE.

In reply to your queries with regard to the results of the Experiments I have made with your justly celebrated Magnetic Ointment: I can say with pleasure, that I deem it one of the GREATEST DISCOVERIES OF THE AGE.

It is now nearly two years since I commenced using it in my practice, and I have tested it in cases of Inflammation, both local and general, of the most malignant kind, with universal success; even where all internal remedies failed, I have succeeded with this.

I have treated cases of Inflammation of the Brain, Inflammation of the Lungs, Inflammation of the Bowels, Inflammatory Rheumatism, and Child-bed Fevers, with perfect success, also cases of Scarlet Fever, Canker Rash, and Ulcerated Lungs and Throat with like success.

In the Epidemic known as the Putrid Erysipelas, by which so many valuable lives were lost, I tested it frequently, and it never failed of effecting a speedy and certain cure.

In cases of Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frozen Limbs' &c., it acts like a charm.

No Physician or family will be a single day without this medicine, after becoming acquainted with its power in cure.

N. BINGHAM, Physician and Surgeon.
Utica, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1848.

☞ For further particulars and testimonials, see pamphlet left with each agent. ☞ Price 25 and 37½ cents per bottle.

AGENTS.—Carter & Brother, wholesale and retail, Erie; D. N. & J. L. Webster, Conneaut, Ohio; Riley Potter, West Springfield; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; J. S. Jones & Co., Girard; John A. Tracy, Fairview.
Erie, August 11, 1847. 1y10

TESTED BY THOUSANDS.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

SCARCELY have ten short years elapsed since an humble attempt was made to combine, in a suitable medical preparation, a few of the herbs of the Indian. All was dark at the time as to the result. The most that could be estimated was, that the principles adopted in the Aztec's should upon were sound. So much reliance was placed upon calomel and the Lancet, that the ill success of the new experiment would have tended to confirm that reliance, while it shook the purpose of the projector.

Now, however, all doubt and difficulty is at an end. Everywhere this medicine has been greeted with welcome; everywhere has its use been attended with the most gratifying success. From a small beginnings, its sales are now counted by millions! and it is held in higher estimation at the present time than when it was originally introduced.

**Cure of Fever and

the other hand, the identity of that party whose labors have conducted this Republic to its present greatness, is perfect; its platform is erected—broad enough for all to stand on who love the Constitution, and uphold the country in her perils, and who sympathize in the great principles of Democracy.

But, sir, for a moment I must remark on the consistency of the Whigs. We all remember with what bitterness they denounced and deprecated the election of General Jackson. "War, pestilence, and famine," would have been preferred to the election of a military chieftain. Now, sir, a man is selected alone and exclusively for his military services, nothing else!

They had a perfect horror of Mr. Van Buren, because of his non-committalism, as they called it. Now, this is the chief virtue of their candidate!

They have opposed the war with Mexico with one consent—denounced it as "unholy," "unjust," "unnecessary," and "unconstitutional," and applied every epithet of condemnation to it that could be thought of—yet, notwithstanding all this, they seize upon its glories, bind them around the brow of a General, make him their candidate, and hope to win their way to power through its very existence.

They declaimed against Mr. Van Buren on account of the employment of bloodhounds in the Florida war. In vain his friends apologized—insisted that it was his officers—the War Department: all would not do. They pressed it upon us. And I remember well the impression made on the public mind by pictures of the *"poor Indian,"* as he was called, running for life, almost exhausted, struggling, onward and onward, fainting with fear and exhaustion, still pursued by the relentless bloodhound, with fiery eyes and bloody tongue. Sir, I remember it well. And now they have forgotten this, and nominated the man that, I think, the following letter will show to be the author of the scheme. It is addressed to the War Department; and the author "begs leave again to urge" it, as the only means of ridding the country of the Indians. But here it is:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE SOUTH,
Fort Brooke, July 28, 1839.

SIR: I have the *honor* to enclose you a *communication*, this moment received, on the subject of procuring bloodhounds from the Island of Cuba, to aid the army in its operations against the hostiles of Florida. *I am decidedly in favor of the measure, and beg leave again to urge it as the only means of ridding the country of the Indians, who are now broken up into small parties, that take shelter in swamps and hammocks as the army approaches, making it impossible for us to follow or overtake them without the aid of such auxiliaries.*

Should this measure meet the approbation of the department, and the necessary authority be granted, I will open a correspondence on the subject with Mr. Everston, through Major Hunt, assistant quartermaster at Savannah, and will authorize him, if it can be done on reasonable terms, to employ a few dogs, with persons who understand their management.

I wish it distinctly understood, that my object in employing dogs is only to ascertain where the Indians can be found, not to worry them.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Bt. Br. Gen. U. S. A., Commanding.

To Gen. R. JONES, *Washington, D. C.*

If it was cruel, unjust, barbarous, and unchristian, and sufficient to condemn Mr. Van Buren's administration, what effect ought it to have now?—What will the Whigs say now? it will be their turn to defend. Many memorials were presented to the 26th Congress against the employment of "such auxiliaries."*

But, sir, General Taylor's position is the more difficult to reconcile, the more it is investigated.—He declares that he will not be the candidate of a party—yet he is nominated by the Native Americans, accepts, and returns them his thanks. He was nominated by a convention of Natives of Pittsburg, in May, 1817, at which the two following resolutions were adopted; and the nominations thus made he accepts with thanks, thus becoming their candidate, and of course approving their principles:

"*Resolved*, That this convention, anxious only for the advancement of American interests, the preservation of American institutions, and the integrity of American principles, do propose to the American people, as a candidate to be voted for at the next Presidential election, the name of General Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana, for President.

"*Resolved*, That with the true American principle of *American birth as a future test of citizenship* in view, 'the twenty-one-years doctrine,' so called, has been, and is intended to be, *no more than a stepping-stone* towards the attainment of that end."

Again, he is nominated by the Whigs at Philadelphia, and friends from Louisiana declare that he will be bound by the action of the Convention—abandoning twice in a few months what appeared to be cardinal principles with him. How would such stability do for a President!

I must now say a word about the candidates of the Democratic party. They are before the nation; the platform is erected, and all may examine it freely, and become acquainted with it, and accept it if they choose. Few men in our country possess the eminent services, both civil and military, of the candidates of our party; lives of service, filled with the unwavering confidence of the people at all periods, attest their value. No man in the field, in the executive chamber, in the Senate, the cabinet, or as a diplomatist, has been more eminently successful than has General Cass. A life of active service furnishes the clearest insight into his principles, and proves their purity and his patriotism.

[Here the hammer fell, and Mr. T. requested Mr. Rockwell to give him a few minutes to reply to some remarks of his colleague; but on Mr. Rockwell's refusal, Mr. T. resumed his seat.]

"JUST OUR LUCK."—This was the exclamation the other morning, by several of our Whig friends, when the news of the nomination of Taylor was received. Did you ever know a Whig Convention, says one, but that made fools of themselves? Here we have been for the last six months abusing the war—the officers and soldiers, and above all, manifesting our sympathy for slaves, and just as we got ready to hurra! over goes our ticket, the nomination of one the greatest slave holders in Christendom. 'Othello's occupation is gone,' and we have either got to 'cut bait, fish, or go ashore.'"

THE WHIG CANDIDATE FLOORED.—We understand that Mr. Manly, in his speech at Germanton, said, if it shall hereafter turn out that Mr. Polk, in giving the *pass* to Santa Anna, intended thereby to give aid and comfort to the enemy, 'it will sink him into an abyss of political damnation so deep that the hand of resurrection can never reach him!"

Col. Reid in reply to this said, that Mr. Manly approved of the terms of the capitulation at Monterey, and he desired his competitor to answer him this question: If this giving of a pass by Mr. Polk to *one Mexican* shall "sink him into an abyss of political damnation so deep that the hand of resurrection can never reach him," *how deep will the giving of a pass to a whole army of Mexicans*, (consisting of thousands) at Monterey sink Gen. Taylor? This was a *sockdologer*. Of course the 'inimitable Charley" was brought up all standing.—*Raleigh (N. C.) Standard.*

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*The following is the concluding paragraph of most of the memorials: "As a Territory of the United States, Florida is subject to the control of the General Government, and we earnestly beseech Congress to interpose its authority to avert this attempt, and preserve our country from the deep disgrace which must be inflicted by so foul a blot upon the national character." Many thousand names are signed these memorials; many prominent citizens of Pennsylvania and the Union. Mr. Buchanan presented about sixty memorials; Dr. Sturgeon some fifteen; Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, and Mr. Clayton, each several. Mr. Proffit, of Indiana, offered a resolution for information on the subject. But the following, offered by the honorable J. Q. Adams, affords a most striking view of the subject, and the impropriety of such a measure:

"*House of Representatives, March* 9, 1840.

"Mr ADAMS submitted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be directed to report to this House the martial, political, and martial history of the bloodhounds, showing the peculiar fitness of that class of warriors to be the associates of the gallant army of the United States, specifying the nice discrimination of his scent between the blood of the freeman and the blood of the slave—between the blood of the armed warrior and that of woman or children—between the blood of the black, white, and colored men—between the blood of savage Seminoles and that of the Anglo-Saxon pious Christian. Also, a statement of the number of bloodhounds, and of their conductors, imported by this Government, or by the authorities of Florida, from the Island of Cuba, and the coast of that importation. Also, whether a further importation of the same heroic race into the State of Maine, to await the contingency of a contested northwestern boundary question, is contemplated, or only to set an example to be followed by our possible adversary in the event of a conflict. Whether measures have been taken to secure exclusively to ourselves the employment of this auxiliary force, and whether he deems it expedient to extend to the said bloodhounds and their posterity the benefits of the pension laws."

Select Poetry and Miscellany.

IRELAND.

BY J. CLEMENT.

Long the night and full of gloom,
Beauteous Isle, that veils thee yet,
Stars that fell at Tara's doom
Seemed in endless shade to set.

Tyranny, with heart of steel,
Cold and senseless as the grave,
Long has crushed beneath his heel,
Souls that freedom nobly crave.

Where the blood of EMMET flowed,
Sinless as the infant's sigh,
There the despot long has strode—
There still swells oppression's cry.

But through darkness, deep and dun,
Gleams the joyous beacon light;
Hark! the cheering signal gun!
Freedom's millions heave in sight!

From the sunny vales of France,
German hills and Lombard plains,
See the mighty hosts advance,
Shouting o'er their broken chains.

Up! while songs of freedom boom,
Myriad tongued, o'er every sea!
Tyranny's ice-bands break, and bloom,
Isle of Beauty! bright and free.

[*Buff. Com. Adv.*

THE WANT OF THE TIMES.

But the worst sign is, the chaining down of almost all the minds of a community too low, perishable interests. It is a sad thought, that the infinite energies of the soul have no higher end than to cover the back and fill the belly, and keep caste in society. A few nerves, hardly visible on the surface of the tongue, create most endless stir around us. Undoubtedly, eating and drinking, dressing, house-building and caste-keeping, are matters not to be despised: most of them are essential. But surely life has a higher use than to adorn this body which is so soon to be wrapt in grave-clothes; than to keep warm and flowing the blood which is so soon to be cold and stagnant in the tomb. I rejoice in the boundless activity of the age, and I expect much of it to be given to our outward wants. But over all this activity there should preside the great idea of that which is alone ourselves, of our inward spiritual nature, of the thinking immortal soul, of our supreme good, our chief end, which is to bring out, cultivate, and perfect our highest powers, to become wise, holy, disinterested, noble beings; to unite ourselves to God by love and adoration, and to revere the image of his children. The vast activity of this age of which I have spoken, is too much confined to the sensual and material, to gain pleasure and show. Could this activity be swayed and purified by a noble aim, *not a single* comfort of life would be retrenched, whilst its beauty and grace and interest would be unspeakably increased.

There is another dark feature of this age. It is the spirit of collision, contention, discord, which breaks forth in religion, in politics, in business, in private affairs; a result and necessary issue of the selfishness which prompts the endless activity of life. The mighty forces which are this moment acting in society, are not and cannot be in harmony, for they are not governed by love. They jar, they are discordant. Life now has little music in it. They fight on the exchange. Business is war, a conflict of skill, management, and too often fraud; to snatch the prey from our neighbor is the end of all this stir. Religion is war; Christians, forsaking their one Lord, gather under various standards, to gain victory for their sects. Politics are war, breaking the whole people into fierce and unscrupulous parties, which forget their country in conflicts for office and power. The age needs nothing more than peace-makers, men of serene, commanding virtue, to preach in life and word the gospel of human brotherhood, to allay the fires of jealousy and hate. —*Dr. Channing.*

HAVING THE ADVANTAGE.—Tom Hobbs was a queer fellow in his day, and lived in a place called Squam, somewhere on Cape Ann. Tom would drink like a fish, and when he had taken his fifth glass of morning, no man possessed more shrewdness. When in this condition, and in his happiest mood, Tom one morning met a gentleman on horseback, whom he had never put his eye on before. As is customary in the country, Tom immediately accosting him: "Ah! here you are, my good fellow, how d'ye do? Upon my honor it does my heart good to see you once more. How's your family, and the old woman, we haven't seen her this long time; when is she coming down to see my wife?" "I am quite well, I thank you," said the gentleman; "but indeed, sir, you have the advantage!" "Advantage! my good fellow, what advantage?" inquired Tom. "Why really, sir, I do not know you!" "Know me!" exclaimed Tom; "well I don't know you; where in the deuce is the advantage?"

VELOCITY OF ELECTRICITY.—A copper wire the fifteenth of an inch in diameter, and half a mile long, is insulated in such a manner that its parts are not in contact with each other; three breaks being made in it: one near the beginning, another near the end, and the third near the middle of the length. These breaks are then brought near each other and arranged in a vertical line, before a small mirror, which can be made to revolve by means of watchwork at the rate of 8 0 times in a second. When the mirror is at rest the sparks appear one over the other; when in motion the reflections of the three sparks from the three lines of light in the mirror, indicate that the duration of the discharge occupied an appreciable portion of time. The spark at the beginning of the wire was vertically over that at the ending, whilst the spark at the middle was thrown a little, to one side, which proves the disturbance of the electrical equilibrium takes place last at the middle of the wire. By measuring this deviation, and computing it with the motion of the mirror, Prof. Wheatstone found the velocity of the discharge was about 288,000 miles per second, or greater than that of light through the celestial spaces.

STONE ROPE.—A rope, nearly three miles long, now lies at Gateshead, England, which was the other day a stone in the bowels of the earth! Smelted, the stone yielded iron. The iron was converted into wire. The wire was brought to the wire rope manufacturer near Gateshead, and here twisted into a line 4,660 yards long. It is the stoutest rope of this kind ever made. It weighs 20 tons 5 cwt., and will cost the purchaser $5,508. It is intended for the incline on the Edinburg and Glasgow Railway, near the latter city. A rope of hemp, of equal strength, would weigh 32 1-2 tons, and cost $1,190 more.

BREVITY.—Just now the Federal press are making a wonderful ado about the brevity of Gen Cass's letter to the Chicago Convention. If briefness is censurable, then we would respectfully direct the attention of the *long yarn* Federal gentlemen to the *length* of the resolutions and address adopted by their late National Convention.

A French colony passed through the city yesterday on their way to Bulbonia's grove, in Will county. There is already a large settlement of the sons of La Belle France in that place. The country is a beautiful one, and the opening of the canal will render it still more desirable as a residence.—*Chicago Democrat.*

THE SABBATH LAW.—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided in favor of the constitutionality of the law which prevents *inter alia*, any person to "do or to perform any worldly employment or bussiness whatever on the Lord's day commonly called Sunday, works of necessity or charity only excepted." The opinion of Court is, that the law is constitutional, being a social and political regulation, giving a preferance to no religious establishment or mode of worship.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE FARM, containing about 160 acres of Land, mostly cleared, and has a valuable orchard and other improvements situated about 1½ miles from Girard village, being part of the Farm of the late Thomas Miles. Said Farm will be sold very low, and a liberal credit given. Enquire of
Girard, Feb 26, 1848.—tf41 G. H. CUTLER, Agent.

THE BEST assortment of Band Boxes in the county for sale by
May 8. H. COOK.

LEGHORN and Palm Leaf Hats at G. SELDEN & SONS.
June 10 No. 3 Cheapside

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.—This extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the patient.

GREAT FALL AND WINTER MEDICINE.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicines is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best Fall and Winter medicines ever known; it not only purifies the whole system, strengthens the person; but it creates new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the past two years, more than 35,000 cures of severe cases of disease; at least 20,000 of these *were considered incurable.*

More than 3,000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism;
2,000 cases of dispepsia;
1,000 cases of General debility and Want of Energy;
7,000 cases of the different Female Complaints;
2,000 cases of Scrofula;
1,500 cases of disease of the Kidneys and Dropsy;
8,000 cases of Consumption;

And thousands of cases of diseases of the blood, viz: Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the Face, &c., together with numerous cases of Sick Headache, Pain in the Side and Chest, Spinal *Affections*, &c., &c.

This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from Physicians and our Agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable Druggists in Newark, N. J., informs us that he can refer to more than 1,000 cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure and to men of character. It is the best medicine for the preventative of disease known. It undoubtedly saved the lives of more than

5,000 CHILDREN THE PAST SEASON.

As it removed the cause of disease, and prepared them for the Summer season. It has never been known to injure in the least the most delicate child.

RHEUMATISM.

This Sarsaparilla is used with the most perfect success in Rheumatic complaints, however severe or chronic. The astonishing cures it has performed are indeed wonderful. Other remedies sometimes give temporary relief, this entirely eradicates it from the system even when the limbs are distinctly swollen.

☞ Hear Mr. Seth Terry, one of the oldest and most respectable lawyers in Hartford, Conn. The following is an extract of a letter received from him:

DR. TOWNSEND.—I have used one bottle of your Sarsaparilla, and find it is excellent in its effects upon a chronic Rheumatic pain to which I am subject, from an injury occasioned several years ago, in a public stage. Please send me two bottles to the care of Dr. Seymour. I have consulted with two of our principal physicians, and they recommend your Sarsaparilla.

Hartford, March 12, 1845. SETH TERRY.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be Cured. Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Chills, Catarrh, Coughs, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Pleurisy, on the Chest, Hectic flush, Night Sweats, Dyspepsia, Difficult or profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.

DR. TOWNSEND.—Dear Sir: Nearly twenty years ago I took a violent cold which settled on my lungs, and allowed severely me, finally it became a constant hacking cough, but not so severe as to prevent me from attending to my business. Within the last twenty years I suffered on an average, at least I became confined—I breathed with difficulty, and raised with my Cough much bad matter, and for the last nine months previous to my using your Sarsaparilla, had regular night sweats; indeed, my friends and myself supposed that I would die with the consumption; but I have the happiness to inform you that to my surprise, after using three bottles of your sarsaparilla, I find my health restored. It relieved me gradually, and I am enjoying better health than I have for 26 years. I had almost entirely lost my appetite, which is also returned. You are at liberty to publish this with my name in the papers, if you choose.

My little girl, who is three years old; had a very bad cough the whole of last Winter. While using the medicine I gave her some of it; and it soon entirely relieved her, as well as myself, and she is *now well and hearty as any child I ever saw. She* was also full of little blotches; it took them away and her skin is smooth and fair now; and I am satisfied she recovered her health from using your excellent medicine. S. W. CONANT.

GIRLS, READ THIS.

You who have pale complexions, dull eyes, blotches on the face, go skalum, are "out of Sparks," use a bottle or two of the Doctor Townsend's Sarsaparilla. It will cleanse your blood, remove the freckles and blotches, and give you animation, sparkling eyes, fine spirits, and *beautiful complexion—all of which are of immense* value to unmarried ladies.

TO MOTHERS & MARRIED LADIES.

This Extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints. No female who has reason to *suppose she is approaching* that critical period, "the turn of life," should neglect to take it, as it is a certain preventative of many of the miseries and dangerous diseases to which females *are subject* at this time of life. This period may be delayed several years by using the medicine. Nor is it less valuable for those approaching womanhood, as it is calculated to assist nature, by quickening the blood and invigorating the system. Indeed this medicine is invaluable for all the diseases to which women are subject.

It gives brace the whole system, renews permanently the natural en*ergies—by removing the impurities of the body*—not so far stimulating the system as to produce a subsequent relaxation which is the case of most medicines taken for female weakness and disease.

SCROFULA CURED.

This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

THREE CHILDREN.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with sores, have taken only four bottles. It took them badly, for which I feel myself under deep obligation.

Yours respectfully,
ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster-st.

New York, March 1, 1847.

CAUTION.

Owing to the great success and immense sale of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, many unprincipled persons have commenced making Sarsaparilla, Pills, Bitters, &c. &c. They generally put it up in the same shaped bottles, claiming that their's is far superior and four times stronger than Dr. Townsend's, &c., hoping thereby to deceive the public. Some of these unprincipled men publish counterfeit certificates; others have induced their brothers and other interested persons to allow the use of their names, to which they put require to give them respectability.—One makes a medicine, and puts it with respect to the names procured by using Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, publishes them as cured by his stuff. He also publishes the certificate of a person who styles himself an M. D., who mends hoes, dug wells, and doctors horses by turns for a livelihood. They also published certificates signed by fictitious names stating they have used Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and that it injured them &c. These, and a great variety of other tricks are performed by these men, to sell their trash. The public should be on their guard, and look out for *Counterfeits.*

Notice.—After the first of January, 1848, none will be genuine unless they are put up with a magnificent copper plate label, containing the fac simile of Dr. Townsend's name, thus—S. P. Townsend.

Principal office, 126 Fulton street, Sun Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co., 8 State street, Boston; Dyott & Sons, 132 North 2nd street Philadelphia; S. S. Hance, Draggist, Baltimore; P. M. Cohen, Charleston; Wright & Co. 141, Charles street, New Orleans; 105 South Pearl street, Albany, and by all the principal Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West Indies, and the Canadas.

☞ Carter & Brother and Burton & Perkins, Wholesale and Retail Agents for Erie County—J. S. Hopkins for Springfield.

May 1, 1848. 1y22

EARLY ARRIVAL OF CHEAP GOODS.

THE sub-criber is now receiving his full stock of Spring Goods, the first in market, consisting in part of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Iron and Nails, &c., &c. My motto is quick sales for the market, and will sell cheaper, as to nothing in the newspapers of great quantities of Goods, more than three times the amount of what they really have on hand, I will leave to newer and smaller store? My Goods are bought cheap and will be sold as cheap as can be bought in THIS CITY or EAST, as I intend to sell for cash, and will make it an object to those that pay down for their Goods to purchase from me. Call and see for yourselves, and I think you will be satisfied with quality and prices.

GENTLEMEN'S GOODS.

Plaid and Fine Black Cloths; Indigo Blue, Brown and Cadet mixed do.; Blue, Black, fancy striped Cassimeres; a fine French *middle do.*; Satinette, Kentucky Jeans, Ky. Jeans, blue drill, and any quantity of drawer stuffs, for pantaloons, coats, &c., together with many other articles too numerous to mention.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

Cashmeres, Muslin de Laines, French German and Scotch Ginghams, Turkish do., Mohair lustre, and linen Ginghams, a fine assortable articles; plaid and plain Lawn, *for travelling dresses*; Alpaca of assorted colors, and prices, striped and plain dress Silks; Swiss Muslins, Jackonet, Cambric, barre l and dotted Muslins, and a large lot of summer Shawls, dress Handkerchiefs, Cravats, &c., Bobbin Edgings, and a big assortment of the best quality: black, white, and colored silk gloves; Isle thread and Lisle do.; black silk hose, black and white cotton do., gentlemen's hose and half hose, white, brown and mixed; gentlemen's black, white and colored silk Gloves, black, white and colored kid do., Ladies' slips and walking gloves, children's do; Linen Cambric and Linen handkerchiefs; silk Bandana, do., Scotch plaid do., Gingham, and cotton do., to open stock and sewing thread, buttons do., English and American Ginghams, Laines, and Mohair Braids cheap.

Erie, April 5, 1848. SMITH JACKSON.

White Fish.

A NEW supply direct from Mackinaw on the corner opposite the Court House by C. B. WRIGHT.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

STATE STREET ONCE MORE AHEAD:—I. ROSENZWEIG & CO. *are now receiving at the New Jew Store*, No. 1, Fleming Block, a new and splendid assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c. &c., &c., which will be sold a little cheaper than can be bought at any other establishment this side of sun down. Among his stock may be found:—

BROADCLOTHS.—French, English and American Black, Blue brown, gold and asket mixed Broadcloths, cheap as the cheapest. Al-a, Dress and Frock Coats of the same material which for durability and finish cannot be beat.

CASSIMERES AND VESTING.—Fine French, English and American Cassimeres—beautiful vestings, and superior pantaloons and vests of the same.

SUMMER WARE.—An excellent assortment of Summer ware, which cannot fail to please.

CALICOES.—Superior Calicoes, from 6 to 12 cts. per yard. Call and see them.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.—Under this head we have every thing to adorn the female form divine—such as Silks, Lawns, Ginghams, Barages, Gloves, Ribbons, Bonnets, Muslins of all kinds, Shawls, &c., &c.

In short, our stock in every department is large and selected with great care. Believing that a "nimble is better than a slow shilling" we shall sell unusually low for cash or ready pay.

Erie, April 22, 1848.

REMOVAL.

GEORGE SELDEN & SON *have removed their* store to No. 3, Cheapside, one door south of Tibbals & Dewey's store. They have a general assortment of Goods, and will be receiving a new stock in a few days. Erie, May 12, 1848.

INTOWN FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

C. B. WRIGHT has returned from the Eastern cities, and is now receiving, (in part) his unusual assortment and variety of GOODS, suited to the Spring trade, which has been purchased at the *present low prices, and positively* to be sold accordingly, at the brick corner opposite the Eagle Hotel.

Erie, April 29, 1848. 50

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Peter Hartman, late of Millcreek township, dec'd., having been *granted* the *subscriber*, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them properly authenticated for settlement. HENRY GINGRICH, Ad'mr.

June 10, 1848. 6t1

Erie Bank Notes

WILL be received at par in exchange for Goods if delivered soon. May 17. W. C. & R. P. HULBERT.

100 M. SHINGLES for sale at the Erie Steam Foundry.
LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.
April 29, 1848. 50

GOODYEAR'S Patent Metalic Rubber Fabrics, of the following descriptions, on consignment; Overshoes, Horse Covers Carriage Cloth, Air Beds, Air Pillows, Air Cushions, Water Pails, Tobacco Pouches, Fishing Boots, Ladies Aprons, Coats, Caps, Cloaks, Tarpaulins, Elastics, Sou'Westers, Men's Clothing, Traveling bags, Sun Cases, etc., etc., at the Agency, Telegraph Building, French street. M. KOCH.
April 13, 1848. 1

50 PIECES Figured and striped all Wool and half Wool Carpeting; Floor Oil Cloths, &c., for sale cheap at the Old Jew Store, on French st. April 13, 1848. 1

McAllister's All-Healing Ointment.

ABOUT the year 1817, I was living in the western part of this state pursuing the occupation of a farmer. One day while chopping in the wood, I accidently chopped my foot nearly off, instead of the axe. During this misfortune I employed myself in perusing the fragment leaves of an old volume, printed in England some hundred of years ago. Among these scattered leaves I read of an herb which had been analyzed by some of England's ancient Alchemysts, showing properties and qualities never before found in any plant that was ever discovered.

This one herb, under the force of the Retort and Crucible, developed more than ten distinct properties. This fact struck my mind so forcibly, that it was impossible for me to get rid of it. Something seemed to tell me that Providence, whose special care is extended toward all his creatures, had never concentrated into one small herb so many medical qualities, as various and as complicated, although perfectly identical as the human blood, without a wise and good purpose. Here was to be found the acids, the alkalies, the oil, the water, the air, the salts, the soda, &c., all combined, concentrated, and chemically united into one single element of power, bearing substance more allied and in affinity to the human blood than was ever before discovered in the works of nature.

Laboring under these impressions for several years I became uneasy and disquietened, and unwilling to confine myself to the duties of a farmer.

Everything seemed to point my mind to one object, viz: the preparation of this herb into medicine. I then determined to return to the city of New York. I did so, and immediately inquired for the herb. It was not to be found. I then sent to Europe and there found it under another name.

Having prepared the article to my satisfaction, I gave it away to all who would use it. Hundreds, I might say thousands, took it into their families and used it, some for one thing and some for another, all from the very first to the very last, pronounced it of unparalleled excellence. I did so, and immediately inquired for the herb. It was not to be found. I then sent to Europe and there found it under another name.

The first case that came under my observation was a man that had lost the use of his arm for some years. The ointment restored the use of his arm completely in a few days. This surprised me as much as it did the patient. After him came a man with sore eyes produced by gunpowder—a very bad one indeed. One box only, sufficed to make a perfect cure. And I would here remark that hundreds have been cured of sore eyes who never found any relief save in this ointment.

There next came a woman who was suffering excruciating pain from the ague in the face. Her physician (thinking it the tooth-ache) had extracted seven of her teeth. But the authority remained as bad as ever. The application of the All-Healing Ointment was attended with immediate cessation of pain. Her face however began to swell, and the surface was covered over with pimples erupt on like prickly heat. In one day all this disappeared. About the same time, a lady made application with it for the headache of long standing, and a falling of the hair. From this I have known the Ointment to cure, in the course of ten, twenty and forty years standing. I hesitate not to say, that it is almost an infallible remedy for this complaint.

About this time there were two cases, one of Consumption, and the other of Scrofula, which had baffled the skill of every physician who prescribed. It was wonderful to witness the effect of the Ointment on these persons. No one would believe it unless they had personally witnessed it. But it did the work properly. There was no half way business, for they recovered their health in a few months.

Rheumatism, Fever Sores, Sore Throat, Cutaneous Eruptions Diseases of the Spine, and Nervous Complaints were treated with unheard of success. But for Chest diseases, such as Asthma, Pain and oppression, I believe is no better remedy. Also, the common diseases, such as Liver Sores, Scald Head, Humors in the Skin, Inflammation, Piles, Sore Eyes, Ringworm, Tetter and Burns, if exposed to be a perfect antidote. People would come into the store smiling, wishing to know if I was really the Seventh Son, or whether the Ointment that I gave them was, *indeed*, All-Healing in its nature. For said they, not one single application has failed to cure. Liver Complaint, particularly, was treated with great and universal success.

In pulmonary such good results in all cases, that it has been noised abroad, and I was offered sums of money for a receipt to make it for private use merely. Every man spoke well of it, as it had done so much good.

Now it is time and all, I have been careful not to recommend it, except in cases I knew it would do good. I was never willing to lend myself to any thing without testing its merits. This I never favored to be done by every quack, and in fact I acted as one of the Sick Committee in the Lodge of I. O. of O. F. I then tested it upon Brothers in the most critical conditions, and had abundant opportunity of proving its worth.

And in conclusion, I would remark that I have placed this Ointment before the people of the U. States during the last 9 or 12 mo's. and so general has been the satisfaction, and so great amount of good done, that more than a million of boxes have been sold. I do really believe there never was a medicine which gained such wide spread, universal and unanimous satisfaction as the All-Healing Ointment. From all parts of the land there have come up one deep, sincere, and universal voice of approbation, saying McAlister, thy tongue hath dropped the word of truth and love, while health forever attends thy footsteps. And were I now to give all particulars of the many cures performed, I could fill a volume, but thankfulness and gratitude, their joy at recovering from disease and sickness, I could fill a volume.

JAMES McALLISTER, New York.

☞ The above medicine may be had at the Drug and Chemical Store of BURTON & PERKINS, Erie. nov3m51

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

JUST received and this day opening at No. 2 American Block, a general assortment of Dry Goods suited to the season, together with Groceries, Crockery and Hardware which will be sold unusually low *for cash or ready pay.* M. MAYER.

Erie, June 7th, 1848.

ORANGES, Lemons, Apples, Figs, Dates, Raisins and Candy on hand for the Fourth, at H. COOKS'
July 1.

CITRON, *English Currants*, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, etc., at
May 8 H. COOK.

WINDOW GLASS.

5000 FEET of McCully's best window glass, of all sizes from 8 by 10 to 24 by 30, just received and for sale by the box or light, cheaper than can be bought elsewhere in this city, at the cash shop of L. WARREN, southeast corner of State and Eighth streets, Erie. April 15, 1848.—48.

RECEIVED this day by express from Harper and Brother the following new work, viz: History of Congress, Biographical and pictorial, *comprising memoirs* of the Congress of the United States, by Henry G. Wheeler, at SPAFFORDS'
June 28. 21

WINES & LIQUORS.—Tavern keepers will always find the best assortment of Gin, Brandy, Monongahela whiskey, common do., Port, Madeira & Malaga Wines, &c., in town, at
May 19. H. COOK'S.

LEGHORN and Chip Hats can be had cheap at
May 17. TIBBALS & DEWEY'S.

Boot And Shoe Store.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the Store and stand formerly occupied by Samuel Hays, on the west side of the Diamond, second door to the corner of Sixth street, which he intends taking possession of on the 1st of March next, and he will be happy to see and accommodate his old friends and customers, and the public at large. He flatters himself that he will be able to keep on the BOOTS, SHOES and all articles in this line of business, to order, well made, serviceable and in point, and at moderate rates. He hopes, therefore, as he will endeavor to deserve, a liberal patronage.

He will constantly keep on hand an assortment of well made Boots and Shoes, which he will sell as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be had elsewhere. A. GABLE.
Feb 25, 1848. 3m42

EAGLE WOOLEN FACTORY, FAIRVIEW

WE would inform the wool growing and cloth working public that we have entered into a copartnership hereafter to be known as McCreary, Thornton & Co. We have one entire set of new machinery, as good as can be procured in the country, and are now prepared to manufacture exchange cloths, cassimeres, Tweeds, Shawls Blankets and Flannels for wool. We have had experience and practice in all branches of the business, and we confidently expect a full share of public confidence and custom at the Fulton. We flatter ourselves to give general satisfaction to all who may favor us with their custom.

Custom Carding, Spinning, and Dressing, done well, cheap and quick.

Grain and Factory supplies, well examined with Cash, will be acceptable for goods and work.

DAVID McCREARY,
JOHN THORNTON,
THOMAS THORNTON,
BENJAMIN COATES, Erie,
SAMUEL LILLY,
Fairview, May 1, 1848. 51

NEW GOODS.

WE are just receiving our supply of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS to which we invite the attention of the public generally, with full confidence that in quantity, quality, style and cheapness, our stock will be found unsurpassed by any establishing in this city. With a steady determination to stand wholly upon our own merits, we leave lengthy advertisements and a surfeit of puffing to our more *gas.sy neighbors.*

BROWN & McCARTER
Erie, April 29, 1848. 50

BY EXPRESS AND RAILROAD.

ALLYN & COIT have received, and have now receiving, their stock of RICH SPRING DRY GOODS among which will be found the latest, richest and cheapest GOODS of the season, to which the attention of the citizens of Erie and vicinity is invited. Don't forget the store—*Corner of South Street and the Public Square.* April 29, 1848.

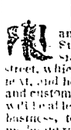
MOLASSES.—Hhds. Cuba, Sugar House and New Orleans Molasses, to be sold at New York Prices, transportation added. [June 10,] ALLYN & COIT.

50 FIRST rate Pork Barrels for sale low at
H. COOK'S.

PARASOLS, from one shilling upwards, for sale by
[June 10] ALLYN & COIT.

FIFTY Bbls. Buffalo Rectified Whiskey for sale very Low for cash, by [May 22. H. COOK.

Ready Made Clothing at the Clothing Store, Commercial Exchange.



THE subscriber has now on hand at his NEW CLOTHING STORE, a very extensive assortment of first rate CLOTHING, made up in the latest style and in the best manner, which he is determined to sell for CASH

25 per cent. Lower

than any other establishment in this place. His stock of Clothing comprises every grade, from superior to common, and no one who patronizes the establishment shall be disappointed in regard to quality, cut or price. Notice the following:

Superfine and Fine French Black Dress Coats;
English Tweed and Mohair Sack Coats;
Black Summer Cloth Coats of every Cut;
Black and Fancy Cassimere Pants;
Satin, Silk, Merino and Cassimere Vests;
Linin and Cotton Clothing of every kind;

☞ For Sailors and Canallers, OIL-CLOTH CLOTHING AND TARPAULINS.

Also, Fine and common Shirts, Silk Shirts and drawers, Merino ds, Cravats, Collars, Stocks, Bosoms, stocks, suspenders, &c. &c.

He has experienced and fashionable Cutters employed and will cut and trim in the best manner and make all kinds of clothing to order, which will be warranted to give satisfaction.

The public are invited to call and inspect the clothing in the new and cheap establishment in the Commercial Exchange, French st. opposite the Banner Hotel. MOSES KOCH.
May 19, 1848. 1

4600 POUNDS Pittsburgh Hams on hand and for sale low by [June 24] H. COOK.

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

Western New York College of Health.

247, MAIN STREET, BUFFALO, N. Y.

DR. G. C. VAUGHN'S VEGETABLE LITHONTRIPTIC MIXTURE.—This celebrated remedy is constantly increasing in fame by the many cures it is making

ALL OVER THE WORLD.

It has now become the only medicine for family use and is particularly recommended for

DROPSY;

all stages of this complaint immediately relieved, no matter of how long standing. *See pamphlet for testimony.*

GRAVEL,

and all diseases of the urinary organs; for these distressing complaints *it stands alone*; no other can relieve you; and the cures testified to will convince the most skeptical; *see pamphlet.* Liver complaints, bilious diseases.

FEVER AND AGUE.

To the great West especially, and wherever these complaints prevail this medicine is offered.

NO MINERAL AGENT,

no deleterious compound is a part of this mixture, it cures these diseases with certainty and celerity, and does not leave the system torpid. *See* pamphlet.

PILES, a complaint of a most painful character is

IMMEDIATELY RELIEVED,

and a cure follows by a few days use of this article; it is *far before any other preparation for this disease*, or for any other disease originating from impure blood. *See* pamphlet.

DEBILITY OF THE SYSTE